

Twentieth Year—November 23, 1912

Los Angeles, California—Price Ten Cents

# The GRAPHIC



## PRISONERS

By EDITH DALEY

Within a narrow casement  
A caged canary swings;  
Of sun, and sky and freedom  
It swings and dreams and sings!

Upon the bird---unseeing---  
A woman's glances rest;  
Her empty arms are folded  
Across a barren breast.  
The tender face uplifted  
A benediction beams---  
Blind and old, of motherhood  
She rocks and smiles and dreams!

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TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER : : EDITOR



## KEEPING FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE

IN DECIDING to call an extra session of congress to revise the tariff, in accordance with pre-election pledges, President-elect Wilson has acted wisely. This was the great issue of the campaign and it was due to his pronounced views, his unswerving attitude toward special privilege that gave the victory to the Democratic candidate. The country had every right to expect prompt performance of his definite promises and it will regard the announcement by the President-elect that he will convene congress in extraordinary session six weeks after his inauguration, or not later than April 15, as an evidence of good faith and rest content.

Four years ago, Mr. Taft was found making similar promises; that he disappointed the people by allowing the standpat Aldrich-Payne-Cannon-Dalzell coterie to control the shaping of legislation and inveigle him into signing the alleged "best ever" is history. For that desertion of the people's cause an exasperated country exacted sharp reprisal. The Republican majority in the lower branch of congress was overturned and the certain defeat of Taft's ambition for a second term presaged. But the fatuous occupant of the White House remained blind to the real wishes of the people. Although he admitted that the schedules needed revising downward and that the burdens were unfairly distributed he vetoed the relief bills passed by a Democratic majority and thus squarely forced the issue which resulted in his overwhelming rejection November 5, eight electoral votes only emphasizing the displeasure of the country with his course.

Forty states—forty-one with California—have joined in inviting Mr. Wilson to do what Mr. Taft failed them in doing. This time there is no doubt as to the result of the special session. It will be genuine revision: downward of the unduly high schedules whose fifty-year maintenance has been at the expense of the consumers. So high have been the duties that the revenues to the United States treasury from imports have been in about the ratio of \$14 to every \$86 reaped by the privileged interests enjoying the excessive protection. The markets have been narrowed in this period, our merchant marine has been dealt a staggering blow and the cost of living has mounted skyward.

It is not free trade that Mr. Wilson proposes. He has carefully explained his attitude and the country has evidenced its faith by its works. What we are likely to get is a return to the low tariffs that were in effect in 1857 when the United States enjoyed an era of unexampled prosperity under the workings of the Walker tariff law. Free trade, as Mr. Wilson has been at pains to explain, is not possible under our present fiscal system; a tariff for revenue only, now-

ever, is not only possible, but highly desirable and it is this that the country not only expects but evidently is determined to have. California need not take alarm; Mr. Wilson has stated that the policy of his party will be to reduce the unfair schedules, not those which are really needed to protect a home industry from foreign competition.

It is the trusts whose profits range from 200 per cent per annum and up that will receive the early attention of the special session and we shall hope to see the schedules treated individually rather than lumped in one tariff measure as was the case with the McKinley bill and, later, the Payne-Aldrich humbug. By treating particular items on their merits much better results are likely to follow and this plan, we believe, will receive Mr. Wilson's preference, judging by his expressions in the recent campaign. Moreover, in his declarative statement announcing his decision to convene congress next April he says, "I know it will be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be, should be removed as soon as possible." With both houses of congress dominated by his party the prospects for honest revision downward are most gratifying.

## SIGNS OF SANITY AT SACRAMENTO

LOGICAL, Gov. Johnson is not when he states that his policy of reprieving murderers, instituted by him several months ago, was based on the initiative petition, sought to be filed, amending the constitution in regard to capital punishment. This called for 31,000 signatures, or about 3 per cent of the legal voters of California; he was willing, by his own admission, to ignore the law on the statute books presumably demanded by the other 97 per cent of the electorate. How inconsistent he was then is evidenced in his later statement to the effect that the initiative petition, not being complete, in time to present to the people, he announced that the law must take its course. The question arises, Did he have any moral right at any time to ignore a law that he had sworn to uphold? Why should a petition bearing the signatures of only three per cent of the legal voters of the state impel him to swerve from his duty?

Even if it had carried ten times 3 per cent the majority voice of the people remained unsounded. Besides, this 3 per cent initiative was merely an attempt to gain a hearing, it was in no remote sense binding upon anybody. What a curiously illogical mode of reasoning that now causes him to say, in reprieving for the third or fourth time a negro convict accused of murdering a fellow prisoner at Folsom, that, hereafter, he intends to let the law take its course because he feels it to be his "duty" to uphold every law of the state "and I have no more right to abrogate the law relating to capital punishment than to abrogate any other law," unless, indeed, excellent reasons for extending clemency are shown to exist. If not, the governor proposes that the law shall take its course "and in those cases in which executions are necessary at intervals they will, doubtless, occur."

This is a return to sanity. It is precisely what we have contended, early and late, is the sole duty of the executive. The law has been shamefully abused by the lieutenant governor, but, alas, the governor set the example before he went gallivanting about the country making stump speeches in his own behalf. There was no more excuse to reprieve murderers six months ago than there is now. The ridiculous 3 per cent petition meant nothing and certainly imposed no obligation on the chief executive of the state who should have been foremost in setting a good example in the observance of the laws. The indefensible acts of Wallace, which culminated in his over-

riding of the decision of judge and jury in the notorious Figueroa case, have exasperated the law-abiding people of California and brought deserved obloquy upon the executive office. Gov. Johnson is showing belated wisdom in announcing his decision to obey the law. It is an indirect admission of dereliction in office that he makes.

## TRUE PROGRESSIVISM IN THE CABINET

ADMIRERS of William Jennings Bryan, and they are many—more than 6,400,000 in 1908—hope he will be tendered and accept the secretary of state portfolio in President Wilson's cabinet. The country, as well as the President-elect, owes much to Mr. Bryan, whose mental purview has been greatly enlarged in the last decade until at this time he is easily one of our foremost public men. A deep student of affairs, of broad, humanitarian outlook, having a profound knowledge of men and measures he has long ago lived down his economic blunder of 1896 when he insisted that the United States could ignore the gold standards of Europe by placing silver on a parity with the precious metal at a ratio of sixteen ounces to one.

We have forgiven him that faux pas; he is now sixteen years older and these added to one man more than offset his early indiscretion. In the interim he has not stood still, but, to the contrary, has grown markedly in mental stature, mellowing in the process and proving himself worthy of confidence. The country will have no qualms with Bryan as secretary of state and although he still has bitter enemies occupying influential positions even they must recognize his fitness and signal ability. Mr. Wilson will find the sturdy Nebraskan a tower of strength at all times and the Commoner can be of far greater assistance in the cabinet than without.

Rumor that he has been called to the Bermudas to consult with the President-elect has been denied, but that he is to be asked to become a member of the official family and, doubtless, give his advice in the formation of the remainder of the cabinet is likely. We hope that Mr. Wilson will not be swayed from his purpose by the harsh criticisms of Bryan's political detractors. In not a few instances his calumniators are distinctly to his credit. In fact, several millions of his countrymen respect him the more for the enemies he has made. In case the invitation is proffered and accepted it will stamp the incoming administration with the brand of true progressivism and serve to disprove, as in the past, the attacks made on Mr. Wilson by the egotistical and not over truthful Roosevelt.

## AUSTRIA AS A MARPLOT

PEACE with Turkey and the allies, but what about the aftermath? Is Serbia to be menaced by Austria, ostensibly because an Austrian consul was slain by Servian soldiers, really to prevent the Serbs from occupying a certain port in the Adriatic which the larger power covets. In the event of an ultimatum from Vienna there are evidences that the moment Austria commits an overt act Russia will let loose her dogs of war and in the succeeding quarrel is likely to accomplish her long-delayed ambition of seizing Roumania in case that state is so indiscreet as to take up arms with Austria against Serbia.

That the armistice now declared is for the purpose of formulating peace terms is unquestioned. But the Balkan units having made great sacrifices are not disposed to relinquish the fruits of victory to outsiders. If Turkey is allowed to retain Constantinople it will be at the price of unconditional surrender of most of her European possessions which the allies will partition. Greece will demand certain islands in



the Aegean sea, together with Salonica. Bulgaria's ambition lies in the neighborhood of the Black sea; Montenegro will probably be satisfied with an enlargement of territory adjacent to her dominions and Serbia will undoubtedly want to occupy Novibazar and close the gap between its frontiers and Montenegro, besides seeking compensation in an Adriatic outlet.

To all of these tentative terms Turkey will have to yield in return for the undisputed possession of Stamboul; the only menacing question is the attitude of Austria. If her long-cherished aspirations are thwarted by the newer ambition of the Serbs to what extent will she press her claims? Should she persist, a general European war is not unlikely. That the Balkan allies will support Serbia is certain and if Roumania sides with Austria it is equally certain that Russia will take a hand in the fracas. Hence it may be seen that while peace with Turkey on satisfactory terms is not impossible, the real difficulty lies in the attitude of outsiders that crave the spoils of war won by the allies. It is anybody's guess what the outcome will be.

#### M'MANIGAL'S DIABOLIC TESTIMONY

MUCH of what Ortie McManigal, the confessed dynamiter, told under oath at the dynamite trial in Indianapolis has seeped out previously in disconnected sentences, but his full statement, as given recently, for the first time revealed the diabolism of the men implicated by the witness in the most damnable crime of the century. Explanation of the gas theory is made by the fact that J. B. McNamara, after planting the dynamite, with the clock-work and battery attachment, wrenched off a gas jet so that fire would follow the explosion. To the remark that it meant the certain destruction of many persons in the building the inhuman McNamara retorted that he couldn't help that, he wanted to send 'em all to h—ll.

Yet this is the villain Lincoln Steffens tried to coddle, whom Darrow pretends to regard as his poor brother on the firing line and who is now being supported at the expense of the taxpayers of California, waiting for a complaisant governor's pardon. Tveitmoe and Clancy now under indictment and on trial with the others are shown to have assisted in the arrangements for the dynamiting of the Times building. Tveitmoe was the coast paymaster for all "jobs" and the real boss of San Francisco. Why the Times building was selected for destruction was because Tveitmoe so ordered; in that way he paid a debt of hatred to its conductors. Later, on a hunting trip, the Times dynamiter shot at McManigal in an attempt to kill him, but the witness escaped the intended bullet by a few inches. It was on that outing that McNamara confessed to McManigal his authorship of the Los Angeles crime.

Possibly, this horrible story, had it been told to a jury in Los Angeles, might have been insufficient to induce a first degree verdict, but supported by so much other evidence of a corroborative nature there could have been but one outcome. We shall always feel that the district attorney and the trial judge placed too much stress on the outside influences and not enough on the facts in hand in accepting the confessions of guilt of the two McNamaras. Their crimes are inadequately punished. Justice did not grip them firmly enough.

#### WILLING TO FORGET IT

FROM the compilation of the political complexion of the members of the California legislature, (which convenes January 6, 1913, in fortieth session) as made by Superintendent Richardson of the state printing bureau, it appears that no "progressive" was elected to membership, only Republicans and Democrats being accorded that honor. This, of course, is misleading, but perhaps the gentlemen who posed as Republicans and, later, announced their affiliation with the third party, did not have the heart to deceive the state printer who has been permitted to take the veneer of the designation as solid mahogany; we

purposely employ this figure because it is suggestive of the proverbial concealment in the wood-pile.

Perhaps the "progressives" are willing to forget the third party episode and their political dalliance with the truth. We do not blame them. After the flaying administered their kind by United States Senator Works, the candidates who swore to one thing while pledged to another are probably anxious to have their unseemly conduct fade from memory. When our new congressmen take the oath, doubtless, they will do so as Republicans, although pledged to the third party cause; the same will hold true of the alleged Republicans who are elected to the fortieth session of the state legislature.

"Bill" Flinn's prediction that there will be only two political parties in the country in another year agrees with Mr. Taft's view, only the latter expects to see the Republicans receive back the erring third party faction instead of being gobbled up by the strayed branch. Whether the merger is named "Radical" or Republican matters little—the third party will have been eliminated and the fight against the Democrats will make common cause. But coeval with the elimination of Roosevelt, who was largely the third party, will be a revolt of many of his adherents on the tariff issue; the Colonel's personality was all that held them in the late unpleasantness. With the genuine tariff revision downward under Wilson a large following will be attracted into the reform fold of the real progressives of the country.

#### WHAT OF HETTY GREEN'S STEWARDSHIP?

OUR compliments to Mrs. Hetty Green who is celebrating her seventy-eighth natal anniversary today. Mrs. Hetty has the distinction of being the richest woman in the world and is accounted thrifty. Perhaps the one is a natural concomitant of the other, the result of lifetime tendencies. Possibly, she gets her chief pleasure in indulging the "saving" habit, and who are we to deny so rich a woman a little happiness. Asked to give a few hints as to her rules of guidance the female Croesus has obliged her questioner with a more or less platitudinous list, showing that she, at least, is acquainted with the ten commandments handed down by Moses. Of course, the world knows little about the extent of Mrs. Green's charities. Let us hope in the conduct of her business she can heartily subscribe to these admonitions, which she indorses:

Don't cheat in your business dealings, for sooner or later your conscience will begin to trouble you and later you will worry yourself into your grave. Don't fail to be fair in all things, business and otherwise, and never kick a man when he is down. Don't forget that riches gained by such acts you must leave behind some day and that when you depart and your riches have been gained by these means, you will find the doors of heaven doubly bolted against you.

Heaven, to many, is a state of mind. To enter it, then, the mind must be relieved of all that weighs heavily upon it. Mrs. Hetty, let us hope, has no mental indigestion to trouble her. She told her interviewer that her chief pleasure in life is in giving to others. This may explain why she has no home, but is about to move back into her \$18-a-month "cold-water" flat in Hoboken. She tells us not to envy our neighbors, to dress modestly—and warmly—to go to church regularly, to take a lot of exercise, walking preferred, and by obeying the laws of God live in accordance with God's wishes. Nothing to gainsay there, surely.

But smugness is not godliness. Mrs. Hetty Green, at 78, is the world's richest woman. She is proud of having made it all herself. Of course, she didn't do anything of the kind. She bought various pieces of real estate twenty-five or thirty years ago in growing cities and stayed with her purchases, seldom or never improving them, save to the extent of building "tax-caring" structures, until the tremendous growth all about her holdings and the millions put into adjacent properties made her investments increase in value a thousandfold. She bought railroad and industrial stocks when they were low and locked them in her strong box. It was good business judgment, of course, and she is entitled to credit for her perspi-

cacity, but she is not a creator; she never caused two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before.

What has she done for her country, for humanity? She has done much for Mrs. Hetty Green. We hope she lives up to one of her smug admonitions, "don't forget to be charitable," but when we see in her own city of New York thousands of young girls living on beggarly wages, deprived of the littlest joys of living, slaves to circumstance, we wonder if Mrs. Hetty Green has done the best she could with the hundred millions that she admits she cannot take with her. Think what might be done with \$75,000,000 in ameliorating the lot of the shop girls, the sweat shop women of New York! Setting aside this sum would still leave plenty for her married daughter and her hulking son, the rather fatuous-minded Col. Edward R. Green. He has no family to support; a million would be plenty to carry him through to senility and oblivion. Think it over, Mrs. Hetty Green. At 78 you have none too much time left. The hearse is just around the corner.

#### BECKER'S TOOLS JOIN THEIR PRINCIPAL

BECKER, the convicted police lieutenant, is not to go to the chair alone; the fate of the four New York gunmen charged with carrying out his instructions to kill Rosenthal has been determined by a jury of their peers and the verdict is guilty of murder in the first degree, which carries the capital penalty. It is a righteous verdict, a just verdict. For a sordid money consideration these defiers of the law were ready and willing to take a human life, not because they had been greatly wronged by Rosenthal, not on personal grounds at all, but because killing was their trade—their business.

Very well. Their business is now bankrupt and their chief asset is appropriated by the state whose laws they have transgressed. Nor is the penalty any too severe. The audacity of their crime staggered even blasé New York. Believing the police would protect them they were not over-cautious in their movements. Their victim was shot down as he emerged from a well-frequented hotel under the full glare of arc lights and with many spectators on the scene. They were supplied with funds by one of Becker's jackals and leisurely went into hiding from which they were unearthed by a hand more powerful than that of the "strong arm squad" of their principal, Becker. Its grip has never relaxed since it fastened upon them.

These four men bearing such suggestive nicknames as "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louis" Rosenberg, "Whitey" Lewis, and "Dago Frank" Cirofici have put up a daring defense which the cross examination, deftly handled, failed to shake. The trouble with it was that it was too good. The gunmen were letter perfect in the tale they had agreed upon and could not be budged from the testimony on which they knew their lives depended. As fabricators the four defendants have proved themselves to be consummate actors. In effect, their defense was that they had been lured to the Metropole Hotel by a false scent and as they approached the rendezvous a "stranger," in the company of several gamblers, fired the fatal shot. Their stories were so well rehearsed that no flaw was uncovered.

But their past histories were in their disfavor and the disclosure of their criminal careers together with the fact that their corroborative witnesses did not put up so good a defense doubtless influenced the jury in its decision. In his charge Judge Goff said the entire defense rested on the stories told by the interested defendants and he commented on the peculiar coincidence of each man's story agreeing with that of the one who had preceded him. He reviewed the criminal record of each and directed the jury to determine whether or not it was possible to invent a story and stick to it through a long cross examination. Evidently, the jury was not in doubt, for after a comparatively brief consultation a decision was reached that shattered the hopes of the four desperadoes.

New York is to be congratulated on two things:



First, the celerity with which the authorities have apprehended the suspects and brought them to trial; next the verdict reached. It is more nearly like English methods of criminal practice than this country, unfortunately, has known in years and perhaps the example set will be productive of good results. How grossly inadequate would have been an imprisonment sentence for the men guilty of this conspiracy to kill! Moreover, save for the fear of death in the hearts of those who turned informers, the truth could not have been elicited and New York would have remained in the grip of the vicious police lieutenant and his willing creatures. We have had one lesson in California, of late, of the benefit of a capital punishment law to reveal the truth. New York has furnished another striking illustration of the folly of abolishing this terror to evil-doers.

#### PARENTS, NOT CHILDREN, NEED PICKLING

CORPORAL punishment, we note, is looked upon with approval by Pasadena's high school principal, Prof. Jerome O. Cross. In the event of certain lapses from the style of grace conformable to the best standards he would resort to old-fashioned spanking as a corrective means. Freak clothing, apparently, is one of the derelictions calling for drastic treatment, such extravagance in dress and the penchant for smoking alike deserving the penalizing process suggested. Just who should act *in loco parentis* at school is a delicate question which we forbear to press. Assumably, a division of labor would be favored.

Possibly, the professor is right, but we have our doubts. The faults apparent, which the high school principal deplores, come to his knowledge too late to be cured by any reversion of the school law. Our modern-reared jeunesse of both sexes could not be induced to reform their ways by means of corporal punishment. This would be like attempting to legislate goodness into depraved mankind and would prove an arrant failure. The fault lies at home, in the earlier training of the boys and girls. Young America is allowed too much individual expression; in giving the children an inch they have taken the proverbial ell until home discipline has ceased to have the restraining influence noticeable in preceding generations. The children govern the parents these days. They rule the roost in nine cases in ten.

Corporal punishment, judiciously administered at home, in the earlier stages of boyhood and girlhood, is highly necessary and always beneficial in its results. "Spare the rod, spoil the child" was uttered by a wise monitor. But to apply this corrective method at high school age we regard as worse than useless, no matter with what degree of longing the principal sighs for delegated authority. The damage is done and no amount of physical chastigation can remedy the inherent faults. Better by far spank the parents.

#### PISTOL-SECRETING PILLOW FOLLY

OF NEAR kin to the dunderhead who "didn't know it was loaded" is the person who places a revolver under his pillow for use in an emergency. With his ear resting above this weapon the law of suggestion is invoked and by inducing vivid dreams dire results are always likely to follow the subconscious act of grasping the pistol to defend oneself against imaginary attack. Nightmares may come and go and no tragic circumstance be recorded if no deadly gun lies within ready reach, but a bad dream, plus a ready revolver may easily have disastrous awakening. Even if the owner of the weapon is not obsessed by dreams, a sudden call to consciousness and an unthinking resort to the loaded pistol may prove tragic in its results.

This was true of the young woman who, with her mother, occupied a Pullman berth on a train recently, traveling to New York on a shopping excursion. The mother had occasion to leave her berth and the daughter, startled from deep sleep into sudden wakefulness, without, however, the active use of her faculties, imagining a burglar was intruding,

seized the revolver from under her pillow and, firing, killed her mother. Realizing her mistake she screamed and a passenger hurrying through the dimly lit car was discovered by other of the aroused occupants in what appeared to be a compromising situation. Fortunately, his innocence was quickly made apparent, but no amount of remorse could recall the slain mother to the inadvertent matricide.

Usually, it is the highly-nervous, excessively timid person who seeks to be protected from fancied danger by means of a loaded pistol. The presence of the revolver is always sensed, even when the brain is dormant. Instinctively and unreasonably recourse is had to this weapon in and out of the dream state. It is, in fact, a loadstone that is likely to prove irresistible in case of a sudden scare, the brain at such times refusing to perform its usual functions. The lesson to be gained from this is to forego the revolver-secreting habit. Uneasy lies the head on the pillow that harbors the loaded pistol. It may be called into action any moment to cause a lifetime of misery.

#### FELICITATIONS TO A TRUE SPORT

AMERICANS have ever had a high regard for Sir Thomas Lipton, because he has been a good loser, denoting that he is a true sport. In the several attempts he has made to bear away the American cup the English contender has accepted defeats gracefully and good naturedly, evincing no disposition to belittle the qualities of the better boat or sneer at the cleverness of the winning crew. Disappointed, but game he has retired from each contest without uttering an unkind word or in anywise seeking to minify the honors won by his competitors.

This is why he is always a welcome visitor to these shores. Three times he has tried unsuccessfully to carry off the trophy and his persistency is only equalled by his good temper. He is quoted as saying, "In sport, as in the more serious interests of life—if there are any more serious—the quitter is not wanted. If sport means anything lasting, it means the development of persistence. That makes for excellence and high standards in all walks of life as well. To try hard is almost as good as winning."

Spoken like a true English gentleman, even if he is in trade. In fact, to many the realization is not nearly so satisfactory as the striving. It is in the effort to excel that character is formed; the physical rewards are sweet, doubtless, but the real joy is in the making. We shall hope to see Sir Thomas successful in his plans to arrange for an international cup race in connection with the Panama-Pacific exposition of 1915. It will bring to these shores the yacht-loving sports of the Atlantic coast, besides from abroad and would prove a capital supplemental attraction for the San Francisco fair. We have many good amateur sailors in Pacific waters who would be tempted to try their 'prentice hands in the proposed 1915 contest and if the cup, by any stroke of luck, could be retained on this coast, we are sure Sir Thomas will not abate one jot of his aplomb in yielding to the winner. While wishing him good luck we shall hope that the best boat and the best crew may prove the victor.

#### HAUPTMANN AS A NOBEL PRIZE-WINNER

NEWS that Gerhart Hauptmann, the German dramatist and poet, who celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his birth November 15, has been awarded the Nobel prize for literature will provoke much controversial discussion. He is not unknown personally, in this country, having paid the United States a visit in 1894, but to students of modern literature he is regarded more as a sociologist than a man of marked literary attainments. This is not to detract from his powerful poems and dramas that have won for their author deserved fame in his native Silesia and in Berlin, but while his poems have attracted much attention at home and his plays have brought him international repute it is hardly as an author of the first rank that he can be classed.

Previous literary prize winners recognized by the Swedish Academy at Stockholm, whose annual task

is to pick out the recipient worthy to enjoy the Nobel prize include Sully-Prudhomme, Mommsen, Björnson, Mistral, Echegaray, Eucken, Rudyard Kipling, Selma Lagerlöf, Paul Heyse and Maeterlinck. A brilliant list, but of uneven claims to distinction, so that Hauptmann is by no means outclassed. Of Anglo-Saxons Rudyard Kipling is the only representative to be declared the foremost author of the prize-giving year. France has been twice honored—in Sully-Prudhomme, the poet, and in Mistral, the Provençal poet; Maeterlinck, of course, is a Belgian.

While not withholding from Hauptmann a large measure of fame the student of literature will yet wonder at the 1912 choice of the Swedish Academy. Of course, to the majority in this country "Hannele," "Die Weber" and "Die Versunkene Glocke" are only known through translations which, doubtless, have suffered more or less in the process. Of his poems still less is known in the United States, but nobody will hazard the belief that he is to be ranked with those intellectual giants, Schiller, Goethe and Heine. However, even Kipling, the single Anglo-Saxon choice, is not a great poet, save in his "Recessional." We have no really great modern poets.

#### "SLOPPY" NEWSPAPER ENGLISH

EFFORTS to be precise in newspaper English lead to results often as reprehensible as carelessly constructed sentences. Thus we find in a Los Angeles morning contemporary an editorial beginning, "During the month of October," etc., when the context shows that "In October" would have expressed fully the meaning sought to be conveyed. "During" is defined as "in the time of" and "month" is as equally superfluous since October requires no explanatory prefix. Moreover, "during" is further indefensible on the score that October's totals are under consideration and they represent the month's complete record. To postulate on what is happening "during" a given time is to pervert the intent. Hence on two counts, first, brevity, second, clarity, the use of "During the month of October" is to be deprecated.

Another esteemed contemporary in a mandatory editorial addressed to the mayor of Los Angeles winds up a sentence in this wise: "But when one of the main witnesses . . . is arrested in so irregular a manner and under circumstances so peculiar, it is impossible to further avoid treatment of a noxious subject." Objection is filed to this paragraph for two reasons: First, for writing "under the circumstances." Circumstances are around and about, consequently should be preceded by the preposition "in," Mr. Roosevelt, to the contrary, notwithstanding. Next, the splitting of the infinitive as "to further avoid" is not to be countenanced. This is a practice all too prevalent and although not wholly unpardonable, at intervals, too constant use of this slouchy form of phrase making suggests a slovenly style throughout.

Turning to the sporting page of any contemporary with a pink sheet auxiliary the lapses there uncovered are grievous and many. That abomination, the use of "couple," for two, is so common a dereliction as to cause the judicious to wonder if the three-letter word is unknown to the average sporting writer who is constantly telling of a "couple of runs" or a "couple of bases" when each run and each base was a separate achievement. In reporting a baseball game one of these cheerful scornors of good English flippantly announces that the "final outcome of the fray was 6 to 3." Little superfluities like this seldom bother the average slinger of lingo on the sporting page, however.

It isn't necessary to transgress all the rules laid down by Lindley Murray in order to write forceful, virile English. Pedantry is as deplorable as execrable phrasing or sloppy sentences, but when we consider that to so many the printed newspaper page is the guide, counsellor and mentor of millions of readers, to the exclusion of all other forms of intellectual pabulum, it does seem as if those responsible should strive to cultivate a regard for verbal correctness, to maintain good standards, to inject style that shall give the discerning joy and unconsciously lead the careless among us into better ways.



# Yeats, the World Musician of the Drama—By Randolph Bartlett

(SEVENTH OF A SERIES OF PAPERS ON SYNGE, YEATS AND LADY GREGORY—TWENTIETH PAPER ON MODERN DRAMA)

AFTER reading several plays by William Butler Yeats in succession, one becomes fascinated, almost hypnotized, by the insistent music of his language and the brilliance of his rhythm, which, for the most part, is a combination of the iambic and the dactylic measures that oftentimes has a tendency to act upon the mind almost as a narcotic, so that the reader frequently finds himself floating along upon the music of the verse with little regard for the meaning. This is no mere display of virtuosity for its own sake on the part of the greatest of modern minstrels, but a careful working out of his ideals, often specifically expressed. In his "Statement of Principles" of the Abbey Theater, Yeats says: "Before men read, the ear and tongue were subtle, and delighted one another with little tunes that were in words; every word would have its own tune, though but one main note may have been marked enough for us to name it. . . . The ordinary dramatic critic, when you tell him that a play, if it is to be of a great kind, must have beautiful words, will answer that you have misunderstood the nature of the stage and are asking of it what books should give." And again: "One must be able to make a king of faery or an old countryman or a modern lover speak it with so much of emotional subtlety that the hearer may find it hard to know whether it is the thought or the word that has moved him, or whether these could be separated at all."

Thus Yeats, writing out of the richness of his own soul, and always with the ear, as much as the mind, of his audience in view, especially in his poetical dramas, has established himself as the incomparable lyricist of the stage for all time. Nowhere is this so strongly manifest as in his poetical allegories, described in the preceding article, but scarcely less apparent is it in the other three plays in the same volume, "On Baile's Strand," "The King's Threshold" and "Dierdre." These three stand as representative of Yeats' distinctive treatment of Irish folklore, being free from the highly developed allegorical tendency noted in their companion pieces. I have grouped them together under the general classification of historical dramas, but I believe Yeats would take no theme which, in its nature, restricted him to a certain set of inflexible facts. It is interesting to note the difference in treatment between his plays and those of his co-worker, Lady Gregory, founded on the ancient traditions of Ireland. After reading one of Lady Gregory's plays one says to himself, "This thing is so; this is the way it really happened." Yeats leaves no such substantial impression, yet without further knowledge than the face value of the plays themselves, I should say he doubtless expressed the spirit of the traditions even more faithfully than did his contemporary, for the spirit alone was of interest to him, and the facts not at all.

"On Baile's Strand" seems to have been written with more consideration for his audience than any other of Yeats' plays. This is shown by the introduction of two characters almost extraneous to the plot, a blind man and a fool, who make clear the relationships of the principal persons in the drama. The fool is a magnificent acting part, one which Yeats elaborated as fully as he dared without interfering with the dramatic proportions, and his pride in it is evidenced by his dedication of the play "To William Fay, because of the beautiful phantasy of his playing in the part of the fool." Knowing Yeats' delight in all allegorical figures, there is a danger of trying to discover in these characters a hidden meaning. I think they contribute more to the play by being taken literally. In fact, in none of the three plays in the historical group is there any evidence of the allegorical or symbolic tendency of this author.

The play opens with a scene between the blind man and the fool. The latter has stolen a fowl which the former is preparing for their meal. They have wandered into the assembly hall of the great King Cuchulain of Muirthemne. The blind man, feeling his way about, runs his hands over a great chair, and recognizes it as the chair of Conchobar (pronounced Konokar). Laboriously he obtains the attention of the fool, and talks about the king. Cuchulain is a great warrior, but wild and irresponsible, recognizing no authority, not even that of the high king himself, although they have been on friendly terms. Conchobar, having mastered the remainder of the country, is coming to place an oath of fealty upon Cuchulain, who is childless, that he may leave to his sons a peaceful inheritance. Meanwhile, there has come from the country of the Scottish queen Aoife, a young warrior bent upon slaying Cuchulain, who once overcame Aoife in battle. The blind man declares the youth is Aoife's son, and

makes mysterious hints as to the identity of the father.

Then the kings arrive, and Conchobar makes his request of an oath of fealty from Cuchulain. The latter objects to being bound by any oath. He desires to live his own free, untrammelled existence, "like a bird's flight from tree to tree." The characters of the two men are shown in their argument:

CUCHULAIN.

And I must be obedient in all things;  
Give up my will to yours; go where you please;  
Come when you call; sit at the council-board  
Among the unshapely bodies of old men.  
I whose mere name has kept this country safe,  
I that in early days have driven out  
Maev of Cruachan and the northern pirates,  
The hundred kings of Sorcha, and the kings  
Out of the garden in the east of the world.  
Must I, that held you on the throne when all  
Had pulled you from it, swear obedience  
As if I were some cattle-raising king?  
Are my skins speckled with the heat of the fire,  
Or have my hands no skill but to make figures  
Upon the ashes with a stick? Am I  
So slack and idle that I need a whip  
Before I serve you?

CONCHOBAR.

No, no whip. Cuchulain,  
But every day my children come and say  
This man is growing harder to endure.  
How can we be at safety with this man  
That nobody can buy or bid or bind?  
We shall be at his mercy when you are gone;  
He burns the earth as if he were a fire,  
And time can never touch him.

CUCHULAIN.

And so the tale  
Grows finer yet: and I am to obey  
Whatever child you set upon the throne,  
As if it were yourself.

CONCHOBAR.

Most certainly,  
I am High King, my son shall be High King.  
And you for all the wildness of your blood,  
And though your father came out of the sun,  
Are but a little king and weigh but light  
In anything that touches government,  
If put into the balance with my children.

CUCHULAIN.

It's well that we should speak our minds out plainly,  
For when we die we shall be spoken of  
In many countries. We in our young days  
Have seen the heavens like a burning cloud  
Brooding upon the world, and being more  
Than men can be now that cloud's lifted up.  
We should be the more truthful. Conchobar,  
I do not like your children—they have no pith,  
No marrow, in their bones, and will lie soft  
Where you and I lie hard.

Conchobar imputes this viewpoint to the fact that Cuchulain has had no wife or child, and in the argument Cuchulain takes occasion to sing the praises of Aoife in highest terms. Finally, finding that all the lesser kings agree that he should take the oath, Cuchulain does so, and just as the ceremony is completed the warrior arrives. He challenges Cuchulain to combat, but the latter takes an instinctive liking to the youth, and finally wins him over to friendship. This is not pleasing to the other kings, who declare that the young man has placed a spell upon Cuchulain, and the latter, believing this to be the truth, insists upon fighting, and kills the stranger. Returning to the assembly hall alone he encounters the fool and the blind man, and learns that the man he has killed is his own son and Aoife's who never had forgiven him for conquering her. His reason departs, and he rushes down to the shore and slashes with his sword at the crests of the waves until they overwhelm him.

With the possible exception of "Cathleen ni Houlihan" this is the best suited for public performance of all of Yeats' plays. The situations are dramatic, and he has taken pains to make the motives clear. It is about the only one of his works which does not demand a hand-picked audience.

In "The King's Threshold" the story itself is even simpler, and more direct, but there are few in these days who will appreciate the idea of a poet starving himself to death because a king has refused to recognize his claim to equal honors with "bishops, soldiers, and makers of the law," the more especially as the incident ends in the king actually abdicating in favor of the poet. Yeats admits that he reversed the original story to give the poet the better of the argument, and my own feeling is that, in doing so, he has made it unduly fantastic, and has spoiled the making of an excellent tragedy.

The entire action transpires in the courtyard of King Guaire. The poet Seanchan (pronounced Shan-ah-an) deprived of his traditional place at the king's table, has lain down upon the steps of the castle and refused food and drink, taking advantage of—  
An old and foolish custom, that if a man

Be wronged, or think he is wronged, and starve  
Upon another's threshold till he die,  
The common people, for all time to come,  
Will raise a heavy cry against that threshold,  
Even though it be the king's.

To endeavor to dissuade the poet from placing this curse upon him the king first calls the pupils of Seanchan to plead with their master. The opening words of the play, the king's appeal to the poet's pupils, is of interest, as it gives a suggestion of Yeats' own attitude toward music:

I welcome you that have the mastery  
Of the two kinds of music: the one kind  
Being like a woman, the other like a man.  
Both you that understand stringed instruments,  
And how to mingle words and notes together  
So artfully, that all the art's but speech  
Delighted with its own music; and you that carry  
The long twisted horn, and understand  
The heady notes that, being without words,  
Can hurry beyond time and fate and change,  
For the high angels and drive the horse of time—  
The golden one by day, by night the silver—  
Are not more welcome to one that loves the world  
For some fair woman's sake.

Seanchan, however, convinces the pupils that he is doing the right thing for art, and they leave him. Then comes the mayor with a plea on behalf of the townsfolk who desire certain concessions from the king. He is followed by a friend who appeals on behalf of the poet's aged father, but who admits that Seanchan's mother warned him his journey would be in vain. The lord chamberlain, a soldier, a monk, girls, and princesses argue successively but unsuccessfully. Then comes Fedelm, Seanchan's sweetheart, and she has almost persuaded him to go with her, when he realizes his self-appointed task and says:

If I had eaten when you bid me, sweetheart,  
The kiss of multitudes in times to come  
Had been the poorer.

As a final resort, the king himself comes, first in supplication, and later threatening to hang all the poet's pupils unless Seanchan abandons his plan. It is all to no avail. Then the king admits himself beaten, and gives up his crown to Seanchan.

Had this theme been handled by any less an artist than Yeats it would have been almost grotesque. Being a poet himself, however, Yeats has been able to make it almost logical. To the lay mind, however, suicide, even of the symbolic sort, is scarcely a strong weapon, and the purely arbitrary condition that it would place a curse upon the adversary fails of conviction. It is too much like the case of the absurd youth in Tchekof's "Sea Gull" who tries to kill himself because a man who had taken his sweetheart refused to fight a duel with him. In this play we must be satisfied with Yeats' poetry and let the remainder pass.

Beautiful, unhappy Dierdre, whose story was told by Synge in three acts, has provided Yeats with inspiration for but one act, thrilling with passion—the final scene in the life of the betrayed lovers. The story of the elopement of Dierdre with Naisi on the eve of her forced marriage to Conchobar (the Conchobar of "On Baile's Strand") is merely mentioned in passing by wandering musicians. Of Dierdre's motive in persuading Naisi to accept Conchobar's promises of safety—her fear that age might change their idyllic affection—there is no mention. The whole tragedy, in the Yeats' version, is the treachery of Conchobar, the murder of Naisi and Dierdre's suicide. The little drama, in its essentials, is almost identical, action for action, with the last act of Synge's play, excepting for the quarrel between Naisi and Dierdre in the latter.

There the likeness ends. Synge wrote with an iron pen. There was no shading of the sinister clash of antagonistic forces. Words and swords clanged upon each other with metallic relentlessness. There were three men and a woman to be killed and Synge wove no tapestried mirage of poetry about the shambles. To Yeats the thing which could not be spoken of beautifully was no subject for the drama, and he has glorified the passing of the son of Usna and his queen in his customary exquisite verse. Contrast, for example, the few quick sentences in Synge's play in which Dierdre persuades Conchobar to allow her to look at Naisi's body for the last time, with the following Yeats' conception:

DEIRDRE.

(Almost with a caress) It is so small a gift, and  
you will grant it  
Because it is the first that I have asked.  
He has refused. There is no sap in him;  
Nothing but empty veins. I thought as much.  
He has refused me the first thing I have asked—  
Me, me, his wife. I understand him now;  
I know the sort of life I'll have with him;  
But he must drag me to his house by force.



If he refuse (she laughs), he shall be mocked of all. They'll say to one another, "Look at him! That is so jealous that he lured a man From over sea, and murdered him, and yet He trembled at the thought of a dead face!" (She has her hand upon curtain.)

CONCHUBAR.

How do I know that you have not some knife, And go to die upon his body?

DEIRDRE.

Have me searched, If you would make so little of your queen. It may be that I have a knife hid here Under my dress. Bid one of these dark slaves To search me for it. (Pause.)

CONCHUBAR.

Go to your farewells, queen.

DEIRDRE.

(To musicians) Now strike the wire, and sing to it a while.

Knowing that all is happy, and that you know Within what bride-bed I shall lie this night And by what man, and lie close up to him. For the bed's narrow, and there outsleep the cock-crow.

This is the essential difference between Yeats and Synge—to Yeats the drama must first of all be beautiful, to Synge it must first of all be real. Yeats insisted that the speeches of his characters must always have a pleasing sound—Synge would split the ear drums if he found it necessary to express his idea. Synge received his inspiration from the crashing of the waves upon the bleak islands of the northern coast. Yeats retired within himself and there found all that he needed for the creation of his art. Each has his place in the world of letters and he who would usurp either must be a genius indeed. ("Plays," by William Butler Yeats: The Macmillan Company.)

(Next week—Yeats' prose dramas, "The Unicorn From the Stars," "Cathleen ni Houlihan" and "The Hour Glass.")

#### ANALYSIS OF HERVIEU'S "BAGATELLE"

PAUL HERVIEU, one of the most brilliant of all French dramatic authors, has given us a play of unusual worth because it combines a genuine dramatic interest with a serious study of a problem which is a real factor in French life, and perhaps in the life of certain social classes in other countries. This play is entitled "Bagatelle" and is being given with great success at the Comédie-Française. It deals with two questions, distinct in themselves, yet related in French life, and perhaps, as I have already said, in the life of other countries as well. The critics whose work I have read in the Parisian press do not seem to agree entirely as to what this title means, or whether it is symbolical or not. But this is a matter of the smallest importance. The two, or rather, three, questions dealt with are: legitimate love, friendship, and illicit love, this latter being, perhaps, the bagatelle which gives its name to the play.

We all know that illicit love affairs have much to do with French fiction and French drama. Whether or not they have actually so much to do with French life taken as a whole, or whether these plots are purely imaginary, or whether, on the other hand, they are confined to a certain set which corresponds to our "smart set," I am not prepared to say. Certainly, our American and English plays are not very often moral. This seamy side of life and love crops up constantly with us, and I notice, too, that we accept most of these French plays, even if they are founded on the habits of what we are pleased to call, rightly or wrongly, an immoral nation.

These questions go beyond the province of the present article. We are not concerned with the question as to whether this play pictures ordinary French life and feeling or only deals with a special case. We are also not concerned with the question as to whether we Americans ever have special cases in our very different social intercourse. We are only concerned with the philosophical problem which we can easily imagine and which thrills us when brought to our attention, thrills us and leaves us in a strange state of doubt as to the truth of the formulas we have been led to accept. This problem deals with the eternal three, as they say over here, or rather, with the eternal four: two men and two women. The men are friends, close, intimate friends, friends who cannot imagine anything coming between them; and the women are also friends, though the author faintly suggests that friendship between women cannot be so close and so real as friendship between men. (Is he right or wrong?)

\* \* \*

The action takes place in a country house where many guests are staying. I need not detail the preliminary scenes which show, in a general sort of way, everybody making love to everybody else. At first, you hardly know who will be the principal personages, but you soon find your interest centered on a love affair between Gilbert de Raon and Michelin des Nîmes, his wife's most intimate friend. Gilbert persuades Michelin to indicate to him very

precisely the position of her room, and his wife, Florence, overhears this conversation which can have but one meaning. Hardly have they left the room after completing this arrangement, when the injured wife appears. She passionately loves her husband, she believes her friend to be really her friend, and she cannot conceive of these two people plotting together to destroy her happiness, both equally faithless and contemptible.

At this crucial moment her husband's friend, Jincour, enters and, the opportunity being favorable, declares his love for her. She pretends to return this love, and to him indicates the position of what she pretends to be her room, but the directions she gives are identical with those given by Michelin to Gilbert. The next scene shows us this much talked of chamber. Michelin and Gilbert are there together when there is a knock and Florence enters. In their embarrassment at being caught together the two lovers flounder about in their bald explanations, which are no explanations. It is a scene full of threatening power. You wonder what this injured wife will do, how it will all end. And then, interrupting the two in their pretended explanations, she says that she too has a lover, that he is just about to meet her here. And at these words Jincour, her husband's friend, appears.

It is at this point that the real meaning of the play begins to be evident. For Gilbert, who has been hard and brazen enough before the grief of his wife, now bursts into tears because of the faithlessness of his friend. It is a tragic moment, partly cleared before the fall of the curtain by explanations and forgiveness, but, powerful as it is, it is a situation which gives us more food for thought afterward than at the moment. After it is all over we begin to ask ourselves questions. Is the faithlessness of youth really only a bagatelle which might better be forgotten and forgiven for the sake of the coming years, the years of age when all these things will be merely a memory? Is love really nothing but passion, and friendship between man and woman even in marriage, at least, in youth, an impossibility? Of course, we must suppose ourselves to be dealing with people whose religious or social beliefs do not absolutely hold them aloof from these illicit love affairs. We must suppose that, or the play has no sense and no meaning. For, to the puritan woman, forgiveness would be impossible, even if the sin were not. But, supposing such things to be of common occurrence, then is friendship stronger than love? And, most important of all, is love detachable from friendship?

\* \* \*

As things are moving to-day,—and there is no reason that we should shut our eyes to them,—we see that marriage is becoming ever more and more unstable. And the reason for this is evidently not because marriage has become any more unhappy than it always was, but simply that people are getting less and less inclined to put up with these useless years of misery. It is evident enough that simple passion and nothing higher or stronger leads to many marriages to-day between people who are not friends and are so constituted that they could never be friends. In European countries marriages are often arranged by the families, and in such cases there is, to begin with, neither love nor friendship. And it seems as if our love matches and these arranged matches actually led to about the same amount of happiness or unhappiness in the end, simply because there is just as much chance of friendship growing up between husband and wife in the one case as in the other. Each certainly suggests the idea that friendship has nothing to do with love.

On the other hand friendship is infinitely rarer than what we commonly call love. Many of us, both man and woman, go through life without ever having a real, close friend, the sort of friend that we are shown in this play. But which of us gets through life without love,—often more than one case of it? Here is the crux of the whole question. Gilbert is more embarrassed than moved by his wife's discovery of his faithlessness, but the discovery of his friend's treachery brings him to tears. Association with a wife is, after all, just a necessary social tie, while friendship is a thing that no law and no necessity can bring about. Love is often almost instantaneous while friendship, real friendship, can only be the result of years of closest intimacy. And this problem has a bearing on all of our lives, it is a problem that affects all nations alike. For, everywhere, there are unions which do not lead to friendship between man and wife. Marriages are not based on friendship.

In a way,—I wonder how?—we have come to consider friendship in the matter not at all. On the contrary, novelists have told us over and over again that boys and girls who have known each other all their lives and are the best of friends hardly ever know that sentiment which leads to marriage. What is wrong then? Is our marriage system all wrong as Shaw seems to suggest?

\* \* \*

Leave that question for Shaw and such giant

brains as his to answer. But one thing we can certainly state: that happiness in marriage as seen and conceived in France (and perhaps in other countries as well), depends not upon that love which is merely passion, but that love, call it so if you will, which is also friendship—warmest sympathy, community of interests, and a natural attraction far removed from passion, just as far removed from passion as is our friendship for our own sex, the friendship of man to man and of woman to woman. These are points which might well lead to endless argument. But first of all, to be at all fair, one must entirely lay down the old, time-worn idea that love and friendship are at all the same thing, that friendship must necessarily grow out of love in marriage. Is it not more often the case that married people simply rub off the edges of friction by long contact? In other words, do not the nerves which suffer at first by constant contact with something disagreeable simply, after a time, get tired? I certainly think so. And where marriage is easy, as in America, and the financial question often bitter, simply because the families of the contracting parties do not fix up a "marriage de convenance," is not this irritation likely to be all the more serious, just as the worst disgust of self always follows the greatest fall into ways of passion? It is worth thinking over.

Paris, Nov. 7, 1912. FRANK PATTERSON.

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF BIG NEW YORK PARADE

WOMAN suffrage parades are no longer a novelty in New York. For three consecutive years in May they have been held, each one increasingly larger until that of last May exceeded all anticipations of the police department and the protection afforded was entirely inadequate to keep the streets free for the 20,000 marchers. The parade held last Saturday had several unique features that give it a place no parade has had before. The first one was a tentative effort of a few heroic souls to make themselves felt; the other two were parades of protest designed to convey to people at large an impression of the quality of the women who have faith enough in suffrage to work for it, their growing strength and their growing indignation at the unfair treatment accorded them in Albany. Saturday night's parade was a celebration of victory. Four states were added to the list of suffrage states, the most important single advance made since the fight was begun. It is the first time women have paraded at night in New York and the idea was to convert the old-fashioned torchlight parade into a thing of beauty.

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Months ago lanterns were ordered from Paris to be in readiness. They have been called pumpkin lanterns, but they are much too dainty and elusive to go by that prosaic name. Exquisite globes with fluted sides glowing transparent like a wonderful fruit they were, and there were thousands upon thousands of them. Each woman bore one over her shoulder and as the column stretched down Fifth avenue it was like a fiery thing. The march began at 8 p. m.; at 10:30 its end reached Union Square. There was none of the precision attending the other parades. Women have proved themselves. They can march shoulder to shoulder, keep step, hold their heads up and look front. They do not need now to parade more painstakingly than their brothers, so, under the light of their bobbing lanterns, they came not by twos or fours—they would have been coming until daylight if they had—but by fives, sixes, tens.

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At the head of the procession rode Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale upon a snow-white horse. Following, were twelve riders upon white horses and the banner bearers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Then came six chariots each preceded by a torch bearer and representing one of the ten states that have voted for woman suffrage: Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Washington, California—Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Arizona, that won their way to woman's suffrage Nov. 5, shared a big float. Followed the heralds in Grecian costumes, each holding aloft a golden trumpet pre-announcing the coming of the triumph symbolized by the marching thousands. All of the marching clubs from the assembly districts of the city and from suburban cities and towns were there as well as representatives of the various political parties. The Men's League was splendid—500 were in line besides those who were sprinkled in among the women. The Socialists, too, were splendid—the gentle glowing lanterns became, in their hands, a fiery red; about their shoulders they wore red scarfs and they came singing the Marseillaise. They marched in open order and on they came like a river of molten lava. It seemed as if they would never stop.

\* \* \*

And yet in the face of it there are those who feel that they can stop the flow. In all seriousness the other day it was suggested that anti-suffragists wear blue ribbon bows in order to make their sentiments



clear. It is as foolish for opponents to think they can stop or even materially retard the course of woman suffrage as it would be were they to try to stem a flood by sticking a finger in a hole in a dyke. The cry that dominated the parade that marked the marching step when the bands failed to make themselves heard—"Four, four, four states more!"—taken up by the sidewalk crowds, thrown back at them by the women, is but an earnest of what will have been won by the next presidential election. Woman suffrage is the vital question of the day. No one can afford to be indifferent to it. Natural and economic changes have made the ballot a necessary thing for women to have. They feel the need of it if they are to do the work that the world today demands of them. The time has come and nothing can stop it.

New York, Nov. 18, 1912. ANNE PAGE.

#### Branch of Drama League to Meet

Los Angeles branch of the Drama League of America will hold a public meeting at Symphony Hall, Blanchard Building, next Wednesday at 3:45 p. m., to outline the purpose and plan of the work. Opportunity will be given to obtain membership and it is hoped that a large audience will be present. Amelia Bingham will speak of the league from the point of view of the stage. Mrs. Alice C. D. Riley of Evanston, Ill., one of the originators of the idea, will tell of its beginning and the local situation will be unfolded by those interested. The work includes outlines of study arranged by Brander Mathews and the whole intent of the league is to build up a sure audience for the best in drama. When the public demands good art it will get it, for the producer, like any wise merchant, presents what he is sure of selling. The only telling argument must be in the terms of the box office. All interested in forming the taste of the young people of Los Angeles are asked to identify themselves with the Drama League. Dues are one dollar a year. All who are interested in modern drama are invited to be present.

#### City Charter Not Popular

There is to be vigorous opposition to the proposed new city charter, it having been discovered that the new organic act does not legislate the present municipal administration out of office. Had the latter provision been contained in the instrument, undoubtedly it would have met with approval. In fact, it has been intimated that the "progressive" leaders worked up the new charter so as to be rid of Mayor Alexander and others in control of the city hall two years ahead of the time for which they were chosen. An organized attempt is to be made to defeat the charter, at the election two weeks hence, which is likely to prove successful.

#### Jonathan Club Coming Event

Holiday jinks are beginning to take definite shape in several directions, the Jonathan Club having named a committee to assume charge of its annual celebration. Harry Holabird is chairman and he is already busily at work. Incidentally, the club has begun its proposed improvements, when when completed, will represent an expenditure of about \$50,000.

#### GRAPHITES

Now Austria shows her teeth and looks askance Upon the spoils of war that Turkey grants;  
Her pet ambitions thus by Serbia crossed  
She'll not renounce unless at fearful cost.

Medical experts have decided that John Schrank, who fired at Col. Roosevelt with intent to kill, is insane. But the country had reached a similar decision long ago.

China and Russia seem to be squaring up for a fight over Mongolia. Perhaps Russia thinks the Chinese republic is too busy settling internal affairs to prove a formidable antagonist on the frontier.

That Oakland millionaire who ordered dumped into the bay a \$4500-limousine because the engine balked should take a sedative powder for his temper. It is less expensive.

President Taft is getting his "swan song" ready for congress. Now is his opportunity to urge that immediate steps be taken to initiate the currency reform measures embodied in the excellent Aldrich report.

Sir Thomas Lipton has agreed to bring over a Shamrock contender for the 1913 exposition international yacht race. Now let us fill up our tea chests with Sir Thomas' best sun-dried stock.

Quack! quack! One hundred and seventy-five patent medicine manufacturers have been ordered arrested by the postmaster general for misusing the mails by sending medicinal preparations injurious to the public health. They should be compelled to swallow their wretched stuff or take a jail sentence.

## By the Way



#### How Not To Do It

Union Oil, which still occupies a large share of public attention, owing to its reported recent sale, has recovered a part of its late market losses and but for the clumsy fashion in which the company's publicity was handled, when it came to using newspaper space for the purpose, the shares would have reacted in market value instead of being heavily pounded. As a matter of fact, when the Los Angeles stock exchange officials asked those in authority certain questions—which traders and stockholders had a right to have answered—in regard to details of Union's alleged new ownership, a reply was sent out to the effect that the company's treasurer alone was authorized to make public such "information." As that official was hundreds of miles distant the investing public waxed restive when the paucity of news was disclosed. Later, there was even more secrecy, and then a foolish scare ensued that might have had serious consequences. Skeptical holders having been advised that Union stock bearing a certain date could no longer be transferred into Union Provident, with control of the latter sold, rushed to unload Union regardless of prices or of actual value. It was argued that President Lyman Stewart having finally concluded to relinquish control, it must have been because additional financing was too great a burden to him and his friends. Also, that having disposed of control of Provident, the holding company for Union, the new owners, strangers to Los Angeles and not interested in the city in a sentimental way, might decide to cut Union dividends in half or even lop them off entirely. Perhaps, the suspicions in the absence of known facts were justified, with the result that the one petroleum security that always has been the city's pride slumped off in a few days from 110 to 91. With the return of Secretary Watchorn last Monday circulars and letters were issued that effectually stopped the slaughter of Union. At this writing there is still a feeling of uncertainty in regard to what appears to be the most important business and financial transaction the city has known in several years. Until full publicity is given to that big deal the unrest is sure to continue. The management should state whether or not there is actual money in the presumed sale to the General Petroleum Company, and should frankly give out figures. Moreover, details of deferred payments, if any such are to be made, should be included, together with an assurance as near as may be that present monthly dividends will not be disturbed, at least for a certain specified time.

#### More Light on Union

Standard Oil of California, which it was predicted would show a sharp rise in market value, has been going up by leaps and bounds, in local and San Francisco trading circles. President D. G. Schofield was forced to issue an official denial that the corporation is taking over the Union, in order to end a controversy that was being used for speculative purposes here as well as in New York. It is reported that Union may be placed on the New York stock exchange, which has been the hope of stockholders for many years. The market in the Stewart securities has always been too narrow, and but for the confidence of friends, Union would not have been in position to find the immense sums needed for its financing in the past. It is estimated that since 1900 the Stewarts have borrowed, mostly in this market, more than \$15,000,000, all of it for development, and that when the end came, rather than be worried longer with the situation wherein he shouldered the burden almost alone, the aged head of Union finally decided to retire.

#### Bruce Lost His "Goat" All Right

When the young Count von Korm, the noble globe trotting German journalist, was in Los Angeles recently he was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Avery McCarthy. Among the other guests was the imperious Bruce Macneil of Pasadena and Los Angeles—principally Los Angeles. Bruce invited the count to motor and see the sights, which bid was accepted and marvelous tales were told of the points of interest noted, the descriptive qualities of Bruce rivaling the Count's compatriot, the late Baron Mun-

chausen. After the ride and while many jokes were passed supposedly at the expense of Count von Korm one of the "goat" charms—or medals, or whatever they may be called—used this year by the Redondo Tennis Club, each member of which had one bearing his name and an effigy of a goat—was displayed. It was explained that the members played tennis this season as they have never played before, playing for one's goat it was called, hence the token was highly prized. The purpose of the goat coin and its idiomatic meaning in Americanese-English was explained to the count who asked to see one. Bruce handed his over, casually remarking anyone could have his goat. A wag slyly whispered to the count that the holders of these goat coins never passed one to another person without intending it as a gift and it was considered a great breach of etiquette here to return it to the giver. The next day the count left for New York, enroute home. Now, if you wish to "get Bruce Macneil's goat" just ask him who has it.

#### Ribald "Bill" Sibbald

Chief Clerk "Bill" Sibbald of the Alexandria hotel is a notorious practical joker, and as an exponent of repartee he is said to have few equals and no superiors. This week, he perpetrated one of his "joshes" causing no end of merriment around the lobby of the palatial hostelry. "Sib" was standing behind the counter waiting for a kind friend to hand him a cigar. Suddenly, the telephone rang, which Sibbald answered. "Is this R. G. Dun and Company?" asked a charming voice over the wire. "No, madam, this is the Los Angeles Posthole factory" was the courteous reply, and "O, thank you, sir" followed.

#### Knew What He Wanted

Here is another good one on the Alexandria. Months ago, in deference to general good form, the hotel management cut off the supply of toothpicks which formerly reposed in the tray, along with cards, matches and the like, on the marble counter of the office. Wednesday a guest, who evidently had not heard of the renaissance walked up to the desk and after a searching glance at the tray, leaned across to one of the clerks and asked, "Where do you keep your toothpicks now?" "We don't keep 'em" was the answer. "Don't keep 'em," echoed the man, "and why not?" "It isn't considered good taste to pick your teeth in public any more, you know." "O," replied the man, "I didn't want to pick my teeth, I just use them to clean my nails." A bellboy's hurried dash to the buffet and his immediate return with the necessary restoratives fortunately prevented the clerk's collapse.

#### No "Frame-up" Here

There were not a few who shouted "frame up" when the tense drama was staged in which an alleged maniac kept the city jail on pins and needles for an hour and a half Tuesday by threatening to set off an infernal machine if the president of the Pacific Electric railway were not delivered into his hands, but it is a ridiculous assertion. It is preposterous to assume that so terrible a beating as that dealt Warr should be given merely to convince the public of the efficiency and bravery of the department, following the many attacks that have been made upon it, and in order to switch the limelight from the Lloyd affair. Yet these are the two absurd reasons given by those who are crying "frameup."

#### Mayor Alexander Draws a Prize

With Clarence Snively as the mayor's secretary the city's chief executive is less likely to go wrong than before. Snively is a well-seasoned, level-headed newspaper man, probably better equipped with sound sense and a knowledge of men and measures than any of the many who have sat in the mayor's outer office in twenty years. As secretary to Chief of Police Sebastian he has proved of exceptional value. It takes a trained newspaper man to make a success of so trying a position as assistant to the mayor and Clare Snively ranks with the best.

#### Otis-Scott Peace Protocol

There is a story going the rounds that Colonel Joseph Scott and General Harrison Gray Otis have signed a peace protocol by the terms of which Colonel Scott's name is not to be printed in the Times as "Joe" Scott. General Otis took umbrage at Colonel Scott's employment by Darrow in the McNamara brothers' case, and commanded his subordinates never again to publish any of the exploits of Colonel Scott in the Times, no matter how worthy the act or the motive that might impel it. General Otis is commonly reputed to be the owner of a sizeable black book, wherein are said to be written the names of numerous persons who are anathema. For a time the rule against Colonel Scott was rigidly enforced, until the recent dinner given to Cardinal Farley, when a truce was called and Scott and the general chatted in friendly fashion. The next morning the



name of Colonel Scott was printed in the Times as "Mr. Joseph Scott," since when he has similarly appeared on several occasions. Colonel Scott declines to be interviewed for publication on the subject.

#### Cafe Richelieu Succeeds Levy's

Thursday of this week the old Levy resort under the name of Cafe Richelieu opened for business with a former owner of the Cafe de Paris, a Bohemian restaurant on Los Angeles and Arcadia streets and a former proprietor of Campi's, the well-known Italian restaurant, in charge. The title of the firm is the Richelieu Cafe Company. At a meeting of the police commission Wednesday it was granted the necessary liquor license, which was taken away from Levy a few weeks ago. I am told that Christopher finally managed to sell out at a greater loss than he had expected to take. The new proprietors plan to run the place much after the pattern of the French restaurants in San Francisco. Their opening was more or less of a social event of the week.

#### Chance for a Tense Half Hour

From the announcement that has been sent I assume that the meeting of the City Club which is to be held at the Hamburger cafe at noon to-day will be rather more thrilling than the average Saturday noon gatherings of late. There are to be no set speakers, but the printed card states that any member may rise to the floor and speak for five minutes on "the good of the city." Wouldn't it be a tough half-hour if a succession of speakers were to tell the truth, and what they really think?

#### No Reflection on Harry

Inadvertently, I did County Clerk Harry Leland an injustice when I wrote last week that the counting of the election returns had been done in a slipshod manner. I did not mean to imply that Harry's clerical force was to blame, but intended rather to reflect on the method, or lack of method, followed by the supervisors. Not only was it in violation of the law, but it was inconsistent and contradictory.

#### Noted Musician's Resolve

Ignace Paderewski is the latest of the world's great musicians to acquire land in Southern California for the purpose of establishing permanent residence at a future date. I hear that he has bought an orange grove near Fullerton and given a Los Angeles architect a commission to build him a villa that, when completed, will be one of the show places of this country. The noted pianist will probably not come here to live for at least two years, but it is reported that he is planning to do so not later than 1915.

#### Rock Island Heading Here

Los Angeles is to have another transcontinental line early in the new year, when the El Paso and Southwestern system will begin operating regular train service as far Tucson. The new enterprise is part of the Rock Island which will be extended to San Diego one of these days, in the opinion of railway men. The new line is to reduce the time to Chicago, it is reported, making the trip to El Paso, thence north almost as the crow flies.

#### Modest Governor Haines

Los Angeles has been entertaining two governors this week, the chief executive of Utah and the governor-elect of Idaho having been here for several days. The latter, by the way, is interested in Southern California lands, being a real estate operator in his own state. Governor-elect John M. Haines will probably settle here one of these days. Governor Spry of Utah is almost as well known here as in Salt Lake City where he was born. He is one of the dignitaries of the Mormon Church. Gov.-Elect Haines is a singularly modest man. He happened in to the Security Savings and Trust Company bank one day this week and asked Will Longyear if he would cash a draft for him. Having an extraordinary memory for faces the cashier at once acquiesced—he had been casually introduced to Mr. Haines two years before, but could not place him. "I used to be mayor of Boise City," explained Mr. Haines as the money was handed over to him, "but our people elected me governor the other day." "He said it in such a matter-of-fact way," said Will Longyear, later, "that I had just enough presence of mind left to murmur my congratulations as the big, hearty westerner, after thanking me, moved out."

#### Still Have Hopes

With the election of a Democratic national administration Los Angeles and Pasadena owners of Alaskan coal fields are hoping for a radical change in the government's conservation policy. There are several claimants of these coal lands hereabouts who entered upon the venture in good faith years ago. They paid their money to Uncle Sam, as provided by law, and when the agitation first began

vainly attempted to recover their funds. They have no patents and have been unable to learn anything of the government's intentions. Recently, it was stated that none of these lands is to be sold, but that all entrants who can prove good faith will have the first opportunity to lease their acreage at so much a ton of fuel to the public treasury. Such a solution will meet with the approval of Southern California, but probably will be opposed by the Democratic majority in the two houses. It is reported here that the Democratic leaders, including Wilson, Bryan, Champ Clark and others, favor the old method of giving the public lands to such settlers as have the courage to pioneer the dangers of the frontier.

#### Possible Honor for Spreckels

Rudolph Spreckels, who was in the city several days last week, inquiring into rumors of tampering with the official vote of Los Angeles county, informed friends that he will not be an applicant for public office at the hands of President Wilson. However, it is reported upon excellent authority that Mr. Spreckels would not object to serving the United States as ambassador in Berlin, and that already a tip to that effect has been given the president-elect by a close friend. Mr. Spreckels would honor the United States and California in such a position.

#### Following in Ripley's Footsteps

James McRea, president of the Pennsylvania, who resigned recently, is on his way to Los Angeles, and it is likely, will live in Pasadena for the remainder of his days. He will be joined here by Melville E. Ingalls, until recently the head of the Big Four system, with headquarters in Cincinnati, who also is to maintain a winter residence in Southern California. Mr. Ingalls will devote a part of the coming winter to Santa Barbara and San Diego. Mr. Ripley has set a good example.

#### Getting Rid of Bad Rubbish

When it came to rendering a quick decision in the Lloyd case Mayor Alexander did not hesitate. He declined to stand on ceremony or to do politics, but forced George Baker Anderson to drop official relations with the municipal administration within two days after the clumsily conceived plot to discredit the chief witness against Guy Eddie had been exploded. The Eddie affair has been conducive to more harm to the Good Government forces as a political factor than any other single incident that has transpired in the life of the present city administration. In fact, so detrimental has it been that were an election to be held in the near future there would undoubtedly be an entire overturning at the city hall. It is a nauseating piece of business.

#### Working the Clubwomen

One of these days the club women now being used by a certain newspaper publisher to pull his local chestnuts out of the fire will discover how they are being worked and their revolt will be a sad check to the crafty soul now engaged in printing their pictures and flattering them lavishly. The republication of one woman's picture every day for two weeks in various attitudes was a feature of the Jane Addams chorussing, until even her intimate friends were satiated. Just now they are being used to force owl cars on the tracks instead of urging that the men folk, save the few workers, be removed from all temptation to stay down town until the small and early hours.

#### Two Torres' Generals

General Lorenzo Torres, a former governor of Sonora, who died in this city a week ago, should not be confounded with General Luis Torres, who was the military governor of the same state under the Diaz regime. General Lorenzo Torres had been coming to Los Angeles for years, several of his children having lived here for a long time. General Luis also has been a sojourner here since Francisco Madero assumed the reins of Mexican government.

#### Thanksgiving Day Diversion

There are to be many things for which the followers of sports in Los Angeles can be thankful this year, for an unusually attractive card of sports has been arranged for Turkey Day by the local promoters of outdoor events. There will be an aviation meet, three football games, a prize fight and numerous other minor attractions. Mandot and Joe Rivers are to furnish the pugilistic program at Vernon, and indications are that it will be a warm event. Occidental college is to meet the Oregon "Aggies" at the American game of football, while Rugby will have the better part of the day with two games, one between the University of Southern California and the University of California, while the local high school will take on an opposing team. The aviation meet perhaps looms largest. Its promoters have been

working steadily for weeks until they have arranged a card that looks as if it might be extremely thrilling. Lincoln Beachey is billed as the star of the meet. He is said to have improved a hundred per cent over last year. His death dive of 4,000 feet with his motor shut off is reputed to be little short of marvelous. "Sure Shot" Kearny is to be featured in a game of aerial leap frog with Beachey which promises to be hair-raising as he touches Beachey's top planes with his wheels as he leaps. Farnum Fish the boy aviator will fly his Wright biplane, while Captain Gunn, the Chinese aviator, will be seen in his new army plane. Friday will be celebrated by the aviators as Chinese Day and about two thousand of the local Chinamen are expected to turn out to do honor to the aviator who is soon to leave for China to instruct the army there in aviation. The meet will close Sunday afternoon.

#### Expert Examinations Farcical

I hear criticism of those responsible for the present crusade in opposition to certain building and other stock selling concerns for employing alleged experts, who in the past went on record as favoring companies that were anything but dependable. It is recalled that among pernicious flotations in this market Consolidated Midway loomed large, the company proving so poor an actor that its promoters finally succeeded in having its name changed, so that it might be forgotten. Yet it was once indorsed by a firm of expert accountants employed by the stock exchange for the purpose of detecting weak concerns. These same experts are now overhauling other companies under suspicion, but if the certificates of character are no more reassuring than in previous instances the public will hardly benefit by the examinations.

#### Soldiers' Home Officials Under Fire

Senator John D. Works' Sawtelle Soldiers Home investigation has begun, and the inquiry may be prolonged for a number of days. The hearing has been in progress since Wednesday. In matters of this kind it is difficult to elicit testimony, a large part of which comes from inmates who fear that if they tell the truth it may lead to personal discomfort. John S. McGroarty, who was responsible for the hearing, is alleged to be in possession of evidence that should bring about a better condition for the veterans. There have been stories in circulation for years intimating that conditions out at Sawtelle were not ideal, but this is the first official investigation.

#### Not Proper, Ye Know

Ragtime received a solar plexus blow when Edwin P. Benjamin of Santa Monica, a life-long friend of Sir Thomas Lipton, who is to head the entertainment committees for the Knight's reception, decided that in the baronet's stay here raggy music would be omitted from all programs. Benjamin was consulting with a local cafe manager this week in regard to securing suitable entertainers for the affair that is to be tendered Sir Thomas at the Athletic Club. The manager at once suggested ragtime sou-brettes. "Oh, no," said Benjamin, "I fear Sir Thomas would not stand for anything so vulgar as that." Poor Sir Thomas. As a true sport ragtime is probably nearer to his heart than classical music.

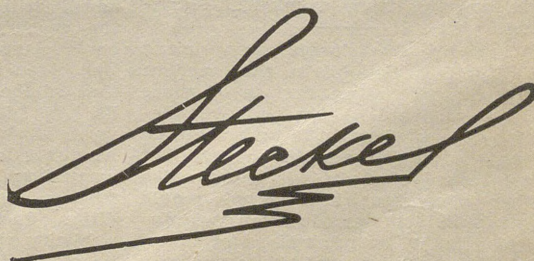
#### John Hill Climbs First Street

John J. Hill, who has been covering the city hall for the Evening Herald and who succeeds Clarence Snively as secretary to the chief of police at a salary of \$175 a month, is a comparatively new man in local newspaper circles. He graduated from Stanford a few years ago, and then studied law at the University of Southern California. Later, he drifted into newspaper work and found it more alluring, at least, temporarily, than the practice of law. For many months he was city hall man for the Record, and a few weeks ago joined the Herald forces in that capacity. He is highly regarded by his fellow-reporters.

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# Music

By W. Francis Gates

At one of the first performances of a symphony in America, it was deemed necessary to insert between the movements a recitation by a little girl, in order to lighten the musical atmosphere and to prevent the audience from suffering from too strong a musical menu. Los Angeles follows nearly a century later, with an act of "Lucia" as a palliative for Strauss' "Salome." If it were desired to give a class of students contrasting examples of schools of operatic music, no better selection could be made. But the probabilities are that on this being reported, in the musical centers a merry "Ha-ha" will go up at our expense. At the performance of "Salome," at the Auditorium, last week, the first time that opera had been heard in Los Angeles, the third act of "Lucia" followed Strauss' cacophonous work, given, as the announcer said, that the public might know that the Lambardi company is not stingy.

Ye gods, what a contrast! The most blatant of modern writers followed by one of the most tinkling of the old Italians—for "Lucia" was written in 1835. So little had been done in modern operatic development at that time that the band is but a tinkling guitar. So much has been done in the last decade that we have gone beyond the limits of consonance and euphony, thrown melody to the winds (not the wind instruments, however), and have achieved disjunct episodes by the hour. It is late to publish impressions of Strauss' "Salome" for she is now one-third old enough to vote. But inasmuch as the opera was given here for the first time and to an audience few of which had heard it, a brief word may be allowed.

Doubtless, it is trite to say that Richard Strauss is a past master of orchestration. Every device known to musical composition is at his fingertips. With this wealth of technique and a remarkable fecundity of dissonant imagination, he has thrown over all rule, all tradition,—nearly all that the world has known as music. True, the same was said of that other Richard, half a century ago, whom the world has come to accept as its leader in orchestration and dramatic music. Will it be so with Strauss? Who can say? But it is marked that there is showing a tendency to return to the more sanely tuneful—not necessarily, by that, to the inanely tuneful. "Salome" has not—outside of the music to the "seven veils" dance—and, by the way, that much heralded dance was beautiful and not at all naughty—three minutes of continuous melody. The orchestra is not used as a musical instrument; it is a canvas on which are thrown dashes and gobs of tone, at times piercingly brilliant, at times sonorously somber—all fitting to the emotion of the drama—but not in itself pleasing from a musical standpoint.

There are two classes of musicians who profess delight in this modern sort of music. The first is of those who have heard it over and over, become saturated with it and acquired such a vitiated taste that naught but caviare and capsicum will satisfy. The other composers, those who would show their superior education and musical acumen by professions of a delight beyond that possible to ordinary mortals. The proper thing, don't you know! We have them in Los Angeles, e. g., I heard a man who does not know one note from another nor a

spiccato from a sphagetti rise into raptures of rhetoric over the music of "Salome." The people wanted to hear "Salome." They filled the house to overflowing to see Salome. They filled the house again Saturday afternoon. Just so they did that for two performances of "Conchita" and the third time it had the smallest house of the season. For most persons, one hearing of "Salome" is enough. Of course, for the student of orchestration, a dozen would not be enough—but that is in the way of his own special business. But for the general musical public—well, I think it would go half a dozen times to "La Boheme" or "Cavalleria" and to once of "Salome." And the general musical public would keep on with "Lucia" and "Rigoletto."

Of course, Tarquini held the spotlight as Salome. She has all the attractions except the physical. Surely, the preachers could find little objection to her dance, for like a recent Orpheum entertainer she was "the same all round." Her big voice mounted over the bigger orchestra with undiminished vigor to the end of the unmelodious score. Agostini, Nicoletti and Zizolfi gave her good support, but not of a strength equal to the demands of the opera. It was well staged and a remarkable performance of the difficult score was given by the large orchestra under Bavagnoli; and it must be remembered that this score is one of the most difficult of modern repertoire.

And in a few hours after "Salome" followed "The Secret of Suzanne." What a contrast! This is a duet opera—one long act. The music is a Mozart-Mascagni combination, though of all its beauties one can not speak, hearing the score from an orchestra of but eight, with all the wind parts relegated to the piano. The music is a return to sanity, not to the thinness of the Mozart scores, but with a modern Mozartian—perhaps something of a Mendelssohnian flavor. The composer, Wolf-Ferrari, has hit on a track that may show the way out of the modern musical dilemma. For, nowadays, in order to prove his right to be called "composer" each writer vies with the dissonant Strauss and Debussy. Ferrari has proved that there is still music to be written, as well as noise. Mr. Costa and Miss Cavan gave delightful impersonations of the two singing roles, vocally and histrionically. Handicapped as it was by the juxtaposition of a stronger company the performance at the Auditorium last Friday served as a whet to the musical appetite for the performance Alice Neilson's company will give next Monday night.

Second of the popular Sunday concerts at the Auditorium was a more pronounced success in every respect than the first. Mr. Lebegott gained better results from his orchestra. The added drill was shown, especially in the accompaniment to Gertrude Cohen's piano solo, which, by the way, was given in a manner approximating that of the mature pianist. Fred Ellis held his auditors closely with his vocal work, he being one of the best baritones in the city. The attendance was about three times that of the first concert, a most gratifying condition, due, largely, to the increased publicity given the concerts. When the people find out that the work of this orchestra is as good as that of the symphony concerts, but with programs not quite so heavy, there will be no lack of support. There is no intention

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of giving cheap, trashy music. The idea is to present a good grade, the only thing cheap being the price. It is a fine thing, too, that local orchestra compositions are brought to the front, last Sunday's concert featuring an overture by M. F. Mason, the popular organist of Pasadena. The music teachers are congratulated on the success of the venture so far.

#### Behymer's Coming Attractions

Alice Nielsen is a California favorite, and her appearance in this city is always the signal for representative audiences to extend her warm welcomes. She came to this state as a baby, and in her early teens attracted the attention of Manager John Krelling of the Tivoli Opera House, where she was first installed as a singer of small parts, but gradually won her way until she was prima donna. After that she became prima donna with the Bostonians, then toured the country at the head of her own company, followed by a European tour. While abroad she determined to enter grand opera, and devoted four years to study. She made her debut in Italy, and became a favorite in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. When she sang "Lucia" in Los Angeles with Constantino she was greeted by the largest audience ever assembled in the Auditorium. In concert she has won equal fame, and her favorite part is that of the Countess Susanne in Wolf-Ferrari's one-act opera which she will present at the Auditorium Tuesday and Thursday evenings, while Nov. 30 she will give "The Barber of Seville," in addition to the concert. She is supported by Rudolfo Fornard, baritone, Mlle. Jeska Swartz, prima donna contralto, Alfredo Ramello, lyric tenor, Jose Mardones, basso, and Luigi Tavecchia, the basso buffo. Fabior Rimini is the musical director. The programs are as follows:

Nov. 26: Duet, "Linda di Chamounix" (Donizetti), Sig. Fornari, Senor Mardones; aria, "La Boheme" (Puccini), Sig. Ramella; aria, "La Tosca" (Puccini), Miss Nielsen; aria, "Barbieri" (Rossini), Sig. Fornari; aria, "Joan d'Arc" (Tschaiakowski), Miss Swartz; aria, "Bocanegra" (Verdi), Senor Mardones; group of English songs: Oh, Haunting Memory (Carrie Jacobs-Bond), Down in the Forest (Landon Ronald), But Lately in the Dance (Arensky), Love Has Wings (Rogers), Miss Nielsen.

Part II: "The Secret of Suzanne" (Wolf-Ferrari): Susanne, Miss Nielsen; Count Gil, Sig. Fornari; their servant, Sig. Tavecchia.

Nov. 28: Prologue, "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo), Sig. Fornari; Deh vieni non tardar, from Nozze de Figaro (Mozart); Solvejgo Lied (Grieg), Miss Alice Nielsen; aria, "Don Carlos" (Verdi), Sig. Mardones; two Indian songs (Cadman), Miss Nielsen; aria, "Fanciulla del west" (Puccini), Sig. Ramella; Gavotte, "Mignon" (Thomas), Miss Swartz; duet, "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti), Miss Nielsen, Sig. Fornari.

Part II: "The Secret of Suzanne" (repeated cast).

Nov. 30: Trio, "Faust" (Gounod), Signors Ramella, Fornari, Mardones; aria, "Carmen" (Bizet), Miss Swartz; aria, "La Tosca" (Puccini), Sig. Ramella; aria, "Mme. Butterfly" (Puccini), Miss Nielsen; Two Neapolitan Songs (Tosti and Pascariella), Sig. Fornari; group of English songs: Two Japanese Songs (Cadman), Little Dutch Garden (Loomis), Will o' the Wisp (Spross), Miss Nielsen; Two Spanish Songs, Senor Mardones; duet from "Mme. Butterfly" (Puccini), Miss Nielsen, Miss Swartz.

Part II: An arrangement of "The Barber of Seville." Rosina, niece of Dr. Bartolo, Alice Nielsen; Bertha, old housemaid of Bartolo, Mlle. Swartz; Count Almaviva, Sig. Ramella; Figaro, barber, Sig. Fornari; Basilio, music master to Rosina, Senor Mardones; Don Bartolo, Sig. Tavecchia.

Signor Juan de la Cruz, the London basso, is sufficiently recovered from a severe attack of pharyngitis to announce that his recital postponed from Thursday evening will be given next Wednesday evening at the Auditorium.

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## Accidents Unnecessary

Carelessness is the cause of 99 per cent of the accidents that happen at street crossings and in getting on and off cars. It has become so gross that in order to save life and limb the Los Angeles Railway Company is now spending thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of safety under the direction of the lectures of the Public Safety League.

Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

Never cross a street without looking in both directions.

Never get on or off a moving car.

Never underestimate the speed of an approaching vehicle—better wait a minute than spend weeks in the hospital.

Never cross behind a car without assuring yourself that there is not another coming in the opposite direction.

Never stand on the steps.

Never let your children play in the streets.

Never get off backwards.  
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He will be assisted by Mlle. Vera Doria, the Australian soprano, and all tickets purchased previously will be honored for Wednesday evening. The complete program is as follows:

Prologue, "Pagliacci" (Leoncavallo); Sig. De La Cruz; aria from opera "Louise" (G. Charpentier), Mlle. Vera Doria; Die Ehre Gottes aus der Natur (L. von Beethoven); Busslied (L. von Beethoven); No. 1 from "Four Serious Songs" (Joh. Brahms); No. 4 from "Four Serious Songs" (Joh. Brahms); Sig. De La Cruz; Vergebliches Standchen (Joh. Brahms); Meine Liebe ist grün (Joh. Brahms), Mlle. Vera Doria; Invocation from opera "Robert le Diable" (Meyerbeer), Sig. De La Cruz; aria from opera "La Tosca" (Puccini), Mlle. Vera Doria; Landgraf Herman's Greeting, "Tannhauser" (R. Wagner), Sig. De La Cruz; Songs My Mother Taught Me (Dvorak); Early Morning (Graham Peck); Down in the Forest (Landon Ronald); Mlle. Vera Doria; Don Juan's Serenade (P. Tschaiakowsky); The Two Grenadiers (R. Wagner), Sig. De La Cruz; Church scene, "Faust" (C. Gounod), Mlle. Vera Doria and Sig. De La Cruz.





# Art



By Everett C. Maxwell

## EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK.

California Art Club—Blanchard Gallery.  
Nona White—Royer Gallery.  
Benj. C. Brown—Blanchard Hall.

Third Annual Exhibition of work by members of the California Art Club opened at Blanchard Gallery Monday, November 18, to continue two weeks. The ushering in of this important showing was made the occasion of a private view and reception by the artists of the club to a number of especially invited guests who filled the gallery to overflowing. Fifty-seven canvases are hung at this time, representing thirty-one painters. The gallery will be open every day except Sunday from ten to five and the public is cordially invited to attend. No admission fee is charged. With the opening of an exhibition of this nature the reviewer as well as the public is prone to be swayed by the dignity of an organized body of workers and in estimating the value of the products shown be moved to extravagant terms of expression. Even those sane-minded people who criticize the critic cannot fail to coincide with the statement that the present showing of oils, watercolors, and sculpture is all odds the best and most comprehensive the club has yet offered upon the altar of public approval.

In a section so new to art endeavor along lines of untested energy and educational uplift as this untamed Southwest, we must take serious account of the work of such a force for artistic betterment as is embodied in the California Art Club. The untiring efforts on the part of the president, William Wendt, and his staff of able assistants, have in a brief two years' time, brought to bear a telling influence upon the art of the entire Southwest. Practically all of our best workers are enrolled as members of this growing organization and it is probable that the few who still remain apart eventually will see the advisability of getting in line with the popular movement of combined force and we trust that next season's showing will include the few remaining outsiders. The present exhibition is of specific local importance for at least two reasons, aside from the fact that the collection as a whole is a good one.

First, we see illustrated the important fact that no movement based upon the factions of progress and culture can retain its full educational usefulness and develop its physique too rapidly at the same time. Secondly, we find that the collection as it now hangs is an item of public interest as a record of our artistic growth and our trend toward a definite school of western art. I do not wish to intimate that the California Art Club has deviated from the straight and narrow path of its original purpose of maintaining a club of high standard art workers, yet I do believe that a too rapid growth is not to be desired in any movement of paramount importance. We may scoff as much as we please regarding a school of western art, but, nevertheless, the fact still remains that we are aiming in that direction as surely as the compass points. A careful study of this exhibition will prove this beyond the shadow of a doubt. The stamp of the west is upon the work even in the more halting renderings of our newest men. Of course, as in all general collections, there are a few canvases that fall sadly below the main standard of the exhibit, but owing to the rapid increase in membership it is difficult to draw the lines of jurisdiction too

tightly at such a time as this. Hence this warning—grow slowly and you will grow surely.

Owing to limited space it is impossible to enter into a critical analysis of the canvases shown or to draw a definite illustration of my reasons for wishing that fewer canvases were hung. No doubt, in future exhibits, the club will realize that a crowded hall is never effective and if a larger gallery is not available each member will be limited to one representative canvas. Chas. P. Austin is represented by three small studies all of which are nice in color and excellent in drawing. "Books and Pines" and "Old Mountain Cast" are Colorado subjects and "Pillars of the Sanctuary" is a detail of Capistrano Mission. Mary L. Bailey shows a "Portrait of a Collie" that is well drawn and juicy in color. The large landscape study by Franz Bischoff would be greatly improved had the sheep been left out. Carl Oscar Borg sends three small watercolors of which "On the Nile" is the most noteworthy. "Spanish Priest" possesses a certain classic quality and "Old Italy" is a jewel-like study of the splendors of the Riviera. Maurice Braun of San Diego exposes two native studies painted with a poetic insight but a very dry brush. Benjamin C. Brown shows "The Mountains of the Cross" previously reviewed in these columns and Val Costello offers "Capistrano Arches" and "Afternoon." "Moonlight on Lake Garda, Italy," by F. W. Caprien, is sadly lacking in quality as is also the study by Henry Loomis called "Nature's Melancholy Mood." "The First Snow" reveals Mr. Loomis in a far more successful vein and is very pleasing in color and excellent in feeling.

Susie M. B. Dando sends a careful study of grapes and Helena Dunlap is well represented by two canvases. "Vanity" and "La Senorita," both of which have received favorable comment in these columns heretofore. Ben Foster's one offering, "Spring in New England," is far superior to anything this painter has yet shown in Los Angeles. While the subject is particularly paintable and the general treatment of great interest, it is true in color, good in feeling and full of subtle passages. Edgar Keller shows "Pueblo of Laguna, N. M." and Aaron E. Kilpatrick is represented by two colorful studies of typical California landscape. Barton Manbert exhibits two small canvases of pleasing aspect and Raffaello Montalbaldi contributes two excellent little color compositions painted in a broad, vigorous manner. Hanson Puthuff sends three landscape studies, two of which are treated in an entirely different manner than has been noted in previous work by this able painter.

"Weatherbeaten" by Detlef Sammann is a forceful rendering of a group of cypress trees at Monterey and "Rocky Shore" is a seascape of not unpleasing qualities. Disney Dale Shaw shows pure color painting that is full of light and air and Jack Gage Stark is represented by a still life study called "The Green Bottle." Gardner Symons' one offering is a seascape of much interest and Julia Bracken Wendt exhibits a portrait bust called "Blythe" and an exquisite design for a medal. "Mount San Antonio" by William Wendt is easily the gem of the collection and "Golden Shore" by the same artist is only second in importance. Karl Yens shows two decorative flower and foliage studies and Chas. A. Rogers and Wm.

## Thousands of Dollars

are going to be spent by Los Angelans in the next few weeks in their Christmas shopping. Purses are open at this time as at no other season. If, Mr. Merchant, you are desirous of getting your share of this business you must let these shoppers know where you are located and explain to them the attractiveness of your wares as possible Christmas gifts. How are you going to do it? Advertising is the solution. Any kind of advertising will let the buyers know where you are located, but to persuade them of the desirability of your products you must have your appeal written by an expert hand. We are ready and willing to furnish that expert hand.

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L. Judson, who are honorable members of the club, send one small study. Carleton F. Chapman's "The Valley of the Delaware" is a snow scene of much real merit and Aaron Putnam and A. Clinton Conner are represented by seascapes. If space permits I hope to enter into a detailed account of these works next week.

\* \* \*

It is a far cry from the California Art Club collection of fifty-odd canvases in their massive frames crowding the Blanchard Gallery from floor to ceiling to the collection of twenty-four delicate, rare studies in watercolors from the facile brush of Miss Nona White now on public view at the Royer Gallery. Strange as it may seem there is a sweet sincerity and simple appeal about Miss White's excellent collection that the other exhibition lacks, the secret of which I think lies in the fact that the flower studies carry with them a festfulness and a sentiment that cannot enter into an elemental landscape. I went directly from Blanchard Gallery to the White collection and it was like passing from a great festival out into a quiet country and resting both the mind and the body in quietude and the charm of old fashioned roses. To paint an acceptable flower study is a difficult feat for one has always in mind the blooming splendor of the subject. To paint the portrait of roses is not art, hence the flower painter faces a difficult problem. It seems to me that Miss White has gone far to solve the problem for she does not see the flower as a motif for a spot of lovely color, nor yet does she make of it a botanical study. There is a happy medium in flower painting between mere decoration and artificial portraiture which Miss White has happily struck upon. She portrays the character of her gentle subject, defines textures, and puts much of the crisp delicacy and fragrance of the rose into her canvases.

Miss White has always handled her color in a broad, flowing manner, but

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I find an added strength in these new pictures, evidence of her growth in the three years she has just passed out of her local pen. Her line is more delicate, her hand lighter, and her values more carefully defined. A clearer wash of color, adding much to the transparency of the flower is also noticeable and a central interest is carefully maintained in each of the studies shown. "Maria Van Hout," "Yellow Roses," "White Roses" and "White Mamon Cochet" are the subjects of four narrow panels of much charm. "Queen Maria Henrietta" is a red rose study which shows Miss White's interest for their harmonious color, freshness of handling and crisp cool quality. Two panels of red roses and a group of yellow varieties with still life combinations are delightful in color and the several studies of white roses against green backgrounds add variety and charm to this worthy exhibition.

\* \* \*

At studio 403 Blanchard Hall, Benj. C. Brown of Pasadena is holding this week and next an exhibition of twenty-three late canvases in oils. Many of these excellent renderings have received favorable comment in these columns on previous occasions, but a few are new to the reviewer and will be considered next week. The public is invited to visit this showing.



# Social & Personal

Large and fashionable receptions have been the rule of the week, and one of the most charming occasions was the affair with which Mr. and Mrs. E. Avery McCarthy entertained at the California Club, from four to seven Wednesday afternoon, at which they introduced their young daughter, Miss Aileen McCarthy to society. Miss McCarthy has long been a favorite with the younger set; which has been clamoring for her debut so that she might enter more fully into their festivities, and a pretty feature of the decorations in one of the reception rooms was the many beautiful floral offerings sent by the young debutante's friends. The decorations were of unusual beauty throughout the reception rooms, potted palms and cypress trees forming a background, while masses of ferns and blossoms were also used. The hall was glowing with tall vases of American Beauty roses, and the ball room was transformed into a drawing room. In this room the leaves and flowers of the Palma Christi lent their rich coloring, and the windows were banked with dahlias and sprays of huckleberry. The dining room was an autumn bower of Jerusalem cherries and huckleberry branches, and refreshments were served from a large table with a centerpiece formed of a large basket of fruits, and from smaller tables with decorations of the Jerusalem cherries. Miss McCarthy was the ideal debutante in a girlish gown of white chiffon, with pearl embroideries, and her bouquet was of lillies of the valley and maiden-hair ferns. Mrs. McCarthy wore an imported robe of taupe brocade with touches of gold and carried Aaron Ward roses. In the receiving line were Meses. A. J. Howard, Volney E. Howard, Harry B. Ainsworth, Hancock Banning, Joseph Banning, Ernest A. Bryant, Roland Bishop, Adna R. Chaffee, Wesley Clark, Michael J. Connell, Gilbert T. Gay, Burton E. Green, W. S. Hook, Jr., Robert Ingraham, Roy Jones, John P. Jones, Mary Longstreet, Dean Mason, J. Kingsley Macomber, James J. Mellus, Granville MacGowan, Jas. Souter Porter, James P. McCarthy, Hugh Livingstone MacNeil, Arthur W. Forrester, C. Wesley Roberts, William E. Ramsey, Robert A. Rowan, Julia M. Senni, Fielding J. Stilson, Louis Tolhurst, Cameron Erskine Thom, J. J. A. Van Kaathoven, Kate Slauson Vosburg, Jaro von Schmidt, Henry S. Van Dyke, Sidney Waites, Nathaniel S. Wilshire, Harold Wrenn, Alfred Wright, Ralph Williams and the Misses Echo Allen, Katherine Banning, Bulkley, Edith Bryant, Juliet Boileau, Louise Burke, Sarah Clark, Lucile Clark, Marguerite Drake, Alice Elliott, Luella Forrester, Margaret Gaffey, Salina Ingraham, Katherine Johnson, Sally McFarland, Rebecca McMullen, Virginia Nourse, Anita Patton, Katherine Ramsey, Marjorie Ramsey, Lillian Van Dyke, Virginia Walsh and Anne Wilson. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy entertained the younger women and a group of young men with a dinner at the club.

Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Fleming of West Twenty-eighth street was hostess yesterday afternoon at a beautifully appointed tea at the Alexandria, at which she introduced her charming daughters Miss Margaret and Miss Louise, to society. The reception rooms were glowing with stately American Beauty roses and foliage, and in the ball room, where tea was served, pink Killarneys were used. Mrs. Fleming wore an imported gown of cream white shadow lace, with a long court train of coral charmeuse brocaded with gold.

Miss Margaret Fleming was in white satin, trimmed with lace and with touches of pale blue, and carried a shower bouquet of cream Killarney roses and lilies of the valley, while Miss Louise wore white charmeuse trimmed with crystal and rhinestones, and carried pale pink roses and lilies of the valley. Assisting Mrs. Fleming in receiving were Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Mrs. Dan Murphy, Mrs. Willard Stimson, Mrs. Ezra Stimson, Mrs. John P. Jones, Mrs. Fred Wilcox, of Pasadena, Mrs. Granville MacGowan, Mrs. C. R. Drake, Mrs. W. H. Holliday, Mrs. Michael Connell, Mrs. E. T. Earl, Mrs. J. W. McKinley and Mrs. West Hughes Miss Katherine Johnson, Miss Juliet Boileau, Miss Clara Baker of Pasadena, Miss Genevieve Wilcox, Miss Sue Sinnot, Miss Marguerite Drake, Miss Sally McFarland, Miss Mildred Burnett, Miss Katherine Ramsey, Miss Marjorie Ramsey, Miss Alice Elliott, Miss Katherine Barbour, Miss Aileen McCarthy, Miss Lillian Van Dyke, Miss Sarah Clark, Miss Elizabeth Wood, Miss Florence Wood, and Miss Evangeline Duque. After the reception Mrs. Fleming entertained her assistants with a dinner-dance, the husbands and young men friends being invited. The tables were bright with American Beauties in tall vases. The bachelors present were Messrs. Louis Vetter, Charles Henderson, Chester Moore, Raymond Moore, Maynard McFie, Jack McFarland, Morgan Adams, Paul Grimm, Donald O'Melveny, Stuart O'Melveny, Joe Marsh, Arthur Howard, Herbert Howard, Frank Gilchrist, Sayre Macneil, Jack Bucklin, Paul Bucklin, John Elliott, Irving Walker, Paul Herron, Tom Duque, Patrick Sheedy and Lieutenant Norton.

Thursday's feature was the reception accorded Mrs. Willoughy Rodman by Mrs. Albert Crutcher and Mrs. Joseph Bohon in the flower-decked annex of the California Club. Mrs. Rodman has just returned from a tour of the world, having been away from Los Angeles for about a year. Assisting in receiving the hostesses were Mrs. Carroll Allen, Mrs. Allan C. Balch, Mrs. Joseph Banning, Mrs. Charles Barringer, Mrs. Edward Bosbyshell, Mrs. Roland P. Bishop, Mrs. L. T. Bradford, Mrs. A. D. Bowman, Mrs. E. P. Bryan, Mrs. Ernest A. Bryant, Mrs. George Cadwallader, Mrs. J. C. Page, Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, Mrs. Wesley Clark, Mrs. Willard Doran, Mrs. E. T. Earl, Mrs. Will E. Dunn, Mrs. Melville Eshman, Mrs. John Garner, Mrs. Burton Green, Mrs. George P. Griffith, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Samuel Haskins, Mrs. Maude Heintz, Mrs. Scott Helm, Mrs. Lynn Helm, Mrs. F. Irwin Herron, Mrs. West Hughes, Mrs. Robert Ingram, Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Mrs. John P. Jones, Mrs. H. H. Kerckhoff, Mrs. J. B. Lippincott, Mrs. Walter Lysle, Mrs. Granville MacGowan, Mrs. W. B. Mathews, Mrs. Johanna Murray, Mrs. James North, Mrs. C. C. Parker, Mrs. George S. Patton, Mrs. Gregory Perkins, Jr., Mrs. W. J. Porter, Mrs. Hamilton Bowman Rolins, Mrs. Edwin S. Rowley, Mrs. Thomas Caldwell Ridgway, Mrs. Loren D. Sale, Mrs. J. Wells Smith, Mrs. C. Q. Stanton, Mrs. Forrest Stanton, Mrs. Norman Sterry, Mrs. Willard Stimson, Mrs. Shelley H. Tolhurst, Mrs. Louis Tolhurst, Mrs. Walter Trask, Mrs. Charles D. Viele, Mrs. Olin Wellborn, Mrs. J. Fisher Williams, Mrs. W. D. Woolwine, Mrs. M. E. Page, Mrs. J. C. Page, Jr., Miss Katherine Banning, Miss Minnie Bryan, Miss Fannie Todd Carpenter, Miss Margaret Fleming, Miss Louise Fleming, Miss Virginia Garner, Miss Jeannette Garner, Miss Elizabeth Helm, Miss Margaret Math-

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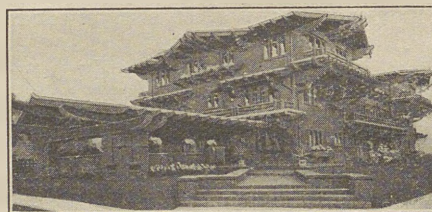
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ews, Miss Julia Murray, Miss Decatur Page, Miss Elizabeth Rodman, Miss Carrie Waddelove, Miss Clark, Miss Lucile Clark, Miss Sarah Clark, and Miss Lippincott.

Next week will usher in another series of debutante receptions, the hostesses being Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Jr., and Mrs. William Edmund Ramsey. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will receive Wednesday evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Katherine Johnson, and a week later the young debutante will entertain the younger set with a dancing party. Friday afternoon, Nov. 29, Mrs. William Edmund Ramsey and Miss Ramsey will be hostesses at a reception at Hotel Alexandria at which Miss Marjorie Ramsey will be formally introduced to society.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Stephens and Miss Barbara Stephens will leave today for Washington, D. C., where they will remain until next summer. Miss Stephens will be introduced to society this winter in the national capital.

Miss Katherine Marguerite Bowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Bowen, became the bride of Mr. William Whipple Copp Wednesday evening, the service being read by the Rev. William Horace Day at the Bowen home on Westlake avenue. The bridal gown was

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of white charmeuse, embroidered and garnished with Duchesse lace. The bride wore a long veil of tulle caught with sprays of orange blossom and carried an arm bouquet of lilies of the valley and maidenhair ferns. Mrs. David McCartney and Mrs. James Everding acted as matrons of honor and wore gowns of white satin draped with chiffon, with touches of pink and blue, and their arm bouquets were of Cecil Brunners and forget-me-nots. The bridesmaids, Miss Cora Lord, Miss Lillian Olshausen, Miss Rose Bernard and Miss Mary Bernard also wore white satin and beaded chiffon, with rose bouquets. Major Andrew J. Copp, Jr., served his brother as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. James Everding, B. A. Olshausen, Joseph Bernard, Frank Bernard and J. S. Burkhardt. The house was decorated with clusters of pink roses and ferns with touches of blue, and the tent which was erected in the garden and where supper was served, was a bower of roses. Mr. and Mrs. Copp are enjoying a month's wedding trip, after which they will return to Los Angeles to live.

Mrs. J. Ross Clark of West Adams street has as house guest her sister, Mrs. Marcus Daly of New York.

Mrs. J. De Barth Shorb of San Francisco is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George S. Patton for a brief visit.

Mrs. Schuyler William Strong of 721 South Bonnie Brae street was hostess at a bridge luncheon Thursday afternoon, the affair taking place at the Beverly Hills hotel. More than a hundred guests responded to the invitations, and luncheon was served at one long table and several small tables. The large table had a centerpiece of roses which extended the full length, and the smaller tables also had rose centerpieces combined with ferns. Monogrammed cards marked places. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. A. J. Copp, Mrs. Eugene Campbell, Mrs. M. P. Snyder, Mrs. William P. Jeffries, Mrs. Octavius Morgan, Mrs. Edwin A. Curtis, Mrs. W. A. Morehouse, Mrs. Mary Nichols, Mrs. M. K. Suber and Mrs. Henry Henderson.

Mrs. Willoughby Rodman will be the honored guest at a luncheon which will be given Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. B. O. Goodwin and Miss Lulu Goodwin of Orchard avenue.

Mrs. P. S. Brown of New Hampshire street gave a luncheon and bridge party Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. John Burke and Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop of Pennsylvania, who are visiting here. Dresden colors were used in the decorations of the small tables. Guests included Meses. Alexander Barrett, Dudley Fulton, Elmer Cole, Jasper Crandall, George Brock, Andrew Brown, Kelly Barnes, A. J. Belknap, Herman Burkhardt, George W. Myers, Lloyd Moultrie, Marion Gray, Harry Holabird, Howard Squires, Claude Holman, Joseph Bumiller, Harry Fryman, Nicholas Milbank, Edwin Hill, Norris Van Brunt, R. B. Williamson, H. K. Williamson, Jack Jenkins, B. F. Church, William Rhoades Hervey, T. L. Duque, William Lacey, William Kays, Henry W. O'Melveny, Ernest Miller, Charles Noyes, Charles Sumner, W. H. Sutch, Thomas Wright, Andrew Jergins, E. J. Leavitt, Harry Hurlburt, Anna Thurston, Edward Magauran, Byron Badham, Lizzie Bishop, Andrew Brown, E. M. Pallette and Arthur Kinney.

Mrs. Lambert Whitfield Jordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Carpenter of West Twenty-eighth street, is the guest of her parents, and will be joined later by Captain Jordan. Mrs. Jordan is to be the only attendant at the wedding of her sister, Miss Fannie Todd Carpenter, to Mr. Hugh K. Walker, Jr., which is to take place Wednesday, Dec. 11. Mr. Walker will be attended by his brother, Mr. Will Walker. Miss Carpenter's chum, Miss Pauline Friedrich of San Diego, and her brother, Mr. Clarence Carpen-

ter, are to be married shortly following her own wedding, although the exact date has not been set. Mr. Carpenter will arrive next week from his plantation in Honduras.

Mrs. Eugene O. McLaughlin was hostess at a large reception which she held Tuesday afternoon at her home at 2400 South Figueroa street. Hothouse blossoms and masses of ferns were used lavishly in the decorations. The drawing room was fragrant with clusters of white roses, and in the halls and library tall chrysanthemums and autumn foliage were combined, while the dining room was beautifully decked in orchids and lilies of the valley. Receiving with the hostess were Mrs. Michael J. Connell, Mrs. Hugh Livingston Macneil, Mrs. Kate Slauson Vosburg, Mrs. William E. Ramsay, Mrs. Dean Mason, Mrs. Marie Hammel, Mrs. Louise Denker, Mrs. John G. Mossin, Mrs. Louis Lichtenberger, Mrs. George Lichtenberger, Mrs. Charles L. Whipple, Mrs. Louis C. Scheller, Mrs. A. C. Griffin, Miss Sue Sinnott and Miss Marie Scheler.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Visel have returned from their wedding journey and are guests of Mrs. Visel's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Morlan of Manhattan place.

Monday evening Miss Loulie Fitz Hugh became the bride of Mr. Harold Idsardi of Vancouver, B. C. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. John L. Elwood, and but recently came o Los Angeles from Vancouver. The ceremony was read by the Rev. Baker P. Lee, at Christ Church, which was decorated with clusters of pink chrysanthemum and masses of ferns. The bride wore a gown of white charmeuse and rose point lace, made entraine. Her bridal veil was formed into a Juliet cap by clusters of orange blossom, and her bouquet was of orchids, lilies of the valley and maidenhair ferns. A bracelet of pearls and sapphires and a brooch, the gift of the groom, were the only ornaments worn. Miss Jean Lines, who was maid of honor, was in rose pink charmeuse draped in white chiffon, and embellished with Venetian lace and little satin roses. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and ferns, and her head-dress was an aigrette of ostrich feathers. The bridesmaid was Miss Mary Barry McCarthy who also wore rose pink charmeuse, with touches of blue. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and maidenhair ferns and wore a picture hat in shades of pink and blue. Mr. Merritt Adamson acted as best man and the ushers were Messrs. Humphreys Marshall and James Davidson. Following the ceremony supper was served at the Elwood home on West Twenty-ninth street, after which Mr. and Mrs. Idsardi left for a honeymoon trip through the east and north. They will make their home in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wesley Roberts are in the East for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Frederick Wingfield Armstrong and Miss Aurora Armstrong of Romeo street have left for the east, and will visit Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilfred Tuthill—the latter was formerly Miss Mae Armstrong.

Judge and Mrs. S. Wheaton Gray and Miss Evangeline Gray, who have been occupying apartments at Hotel Darby, are now in their own home at 431 Kingsley Drive.

#### At Hotel del Coronado

Among the guests at the hotel are Mr. and Mrs. I. Ollesheimer of Berlin. Dr. and Mrs. L. N. McPhillip of Vancouver, B. C., and Mrs. H. MacKenzie Cleland are making the hotel their headquarters while touring Southern California.

Los Angelans at Hotel del Coronado include Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Masten, Mrs. George E. Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wise, Mr.

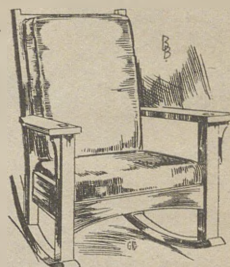
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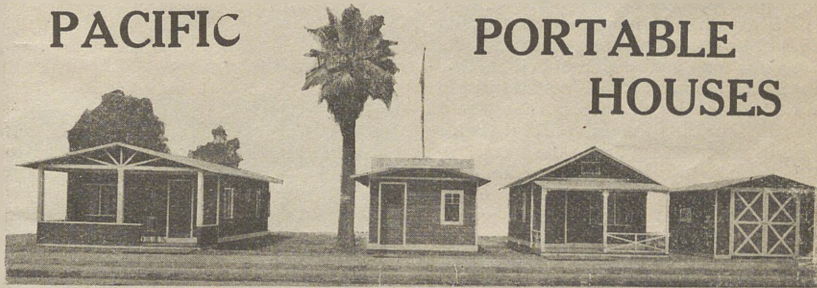
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# Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

It is unfortunate that Evelyn Vaughan could not have been vouchsafed a more fortunate vehicle for her opening at the Belasco than Charlotte Thompson's dramatization of Margaret Deland's interesting story, "The Awakening of Helena Richie." The Thompson version is a lachrymose and saccharine affair, the character development is sketchy, and no clear idea of Helena is given the audience—not even though Miss Vaughan's talents are expended in the effort. In the novel Helena's gradual transformation through the love of a child is a womanly and appealing study, but this awakening is only hinted at in the play. Helena is an unhappy and mistreated wife who leaves her husband for a lover, Lloyd Pryor. She takes a place in the town of Old Chester in Pennsylvania, where Lloyd comes for the week-ends, pretending to be her brother. The kindly old minister, Doctor Lavendar, the conscientious Doctor King, are called upon to find a home for a Little David, a waif; and they suggest that Mrs. Richie offer her services—at least, for a time. Lloyd approves the plan—not from any charitable impulse, but because the flame of his ardor is cooling, and he thinks to divert Helena's mind. As a matter of duty she opens her home to the little one, and presently his quaint ways, his childish sweetness find the mother-spot in her heart, and she asks his self-appointed guardians to let her adopt him. Her husband dies, and she is free to marry Lloyd, who flinches at the thought of matrimonial shackles. Finally, however, he consents, but when she plans to take David with her, Lloyd points out to her that David, who has known him as her brother, will be sure to reveal their secret, so that the child must be given up. Staunchly she refuses, and choosing between them, selects David. But after she has made her sacrifice Doctor King discovers her secret and he and Dr. Lavendar decide that she is not a "good" woman and therefore cannot raise David in the way he should go. But she will not send for Lloyd, even then. She stands the doctors' tests, and finally they permit her to leave Old Chester, with her boy in her arms. It is a dull gray affair, technically and theatrically weak. Evelyn Vaughan is interesting in the title role, playing her emotional scenes with a fine reserve and perception. Her appearance in more pleasing parts will be awaited with anticipation. Little Gertrude Short gives another of her precociously appealing child parts as little David, and Thomas MacLarnie is well cast as Lloyd Pryor. Robert Ober, who plays the part of the star-seeing young poet, is excellent in his quieter scenes, but his emotional scenes fall flat in the ditch of rant, and excite laughter rather than appreciation of the boy's tragedy. The gentle-hearted Doctor Lavendar is an admirable creation of Howard Scott, but Gaston Mervale is weirdly melodramatic as Benjamin Wright, while Donald Bowles talks as haltingly as though he had an impediment in his speech in the part of Doctor King. The settings are unusually good.

## "Quaker Girl" at the Majestic

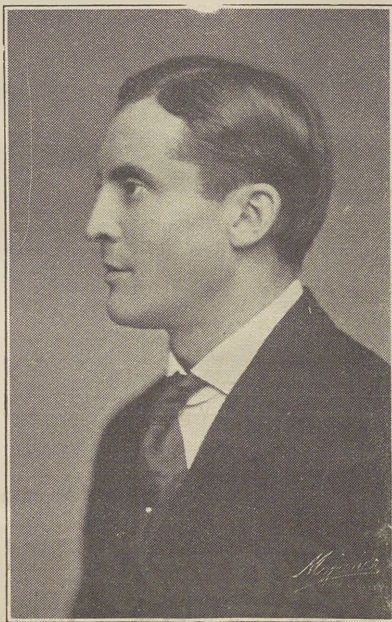
There is an easy swing to "The Quaker Girl," the offering at the Mason this week, a sort of quiet entertainment that is very refreshing after the clatter and clutter of most musical comedies. There is nothing spec-

tacular about it, nor will any of the music set the world afire, but for an evening of pleasant entertainment it is unexcelled—providing one is not looking for tights and effects. Victor Morley is starring in the lead, and while he plays a gay young American in just the same way that he has played every other character he has essayed, his de-



Alice Nielson, Soprano  
[At the Auditorium next week]

bonair manner and irrespressible fun-making instinct are irresistible. What would be ridiculous in another comedian is ludicrous with Morley. He has such a good time with himself that the audience follows suit. The Quaker Girl, who leaves her quiet village to go to Paris and then falls in



Signor Juan de la Cruz  
[In recital at the Auditorium]

love with Tony, the American, is a charming creation in the hands of Natalie Alt. Miss Alt has a pretty little voice, which has been well trained to sing musical comedy songs, but best of all, she has the glamor of youth and grace, and in her Quaker costumes is a

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demurely entrancing being. A good comedy role is the Madame Blum of Andree Corday, who keeps the house in a continual ripple of mirth. Evidently, after one or two good principals were chosen the producers decided that "anything's good enough for the road," at least, to judge by several members of the company. There are several pretty chorus girls—all discreetly costumed, however.

## "Rose of Panama" at the Majestic

We are having a plethora of Viennese operettas of late, and perhaps it is because an English adaptation of a foreign production often robs it of spice that makes most of them "slow." "The Rose of Panama," which is blooming at the Majestic this week, is interesting at times—but those times are few and far between. Were that alluring little French prima donna, Chapine, more often on the stage, many of the faults of the offering could be forgiven. Chapine is a tempestuous, demure, contradictory sort of creature, with a quaint, slurring accent, yet with that beautiful clarity of enunciation that puts our American singers to shame. She is ideally suited to the role of the wilful, capricious Jacinta, and her song numbers are applauded to the echo. She sings well, except in the high notes, which are inclined to a metallic flatness. She is good to look upon, a graceful dancer and a good actress, and as one feminine spectator remarked, "ain't she just

full of temperature." John Phillips plays the stage-cowboy who wins the hand of Rose. Phillips sings rather spectacularly, and acts badly, with all the posing and self-conscious grimacing of a matinee idol. The company is far from remarkable, and the chorus maidens—well, most of them look as if they might claim that they were part of the original "Black Crook" company.

## Breezy Bill at the Orpheum

Nellie Nichols runs away with the Orpheum show this week, just by singing a few popular songs which we have heard before. The good ship, "Robert E. Lee," has been escorted to the levy by a dozen Orpheum performers of late, but when Nellie Nichols sings it all the others are forgotten. Last season Miss Nichols was good, but not extraordinary; this year she has blossomed into a personality to be reckoned with. It isn't the songs she sings, but the fascinating way she does it, and the magnetism of her comfortable roundness. Amelia Bingham, who was once one of the favorites of legitimate, is the headline attraction. She gives "big moments" from several of her favorite dramas, including "The Modern Lady Godiva," "La Tosca," and "Madame Sans Gene." In the two former Miss Bingham plays in a torrid, emotional style that, thank heaven, has become a thing of the past. We no longer countenance "rantings" on the stage. In the comedy part of



"Sans Gene" she is at her best and much more to the liking of her listeners. Frank Morrell, the singing minstrel, has a piercing voice which he utilizes to throw a song or two across the footlights, and tells several excruciating stories in mediocre fashion. The Royal Hawaiian serenaders are not so good as we are accustomed to, but their setting is picturesque. Robert and Lawrence Ward are mildly funny in English caricatures, and the holdovers, including Slivers, the pantomime ballplayer, Melville and Higgins and "In 1999" are better than most of the newcomers.

#### Offerings for Next Week

Julian Eltinge in "The Fascinating Widow" will be the attraction at the Mason Opera House for the week beginning Monday night, Nov. 28. Eltinge is the actor who created a sensation in vaudeville as an impersonator of beautiful women. Two seasons ago he was put under a five years' contract at a weekly salary of \$2500 to star in "The Fascinating Widow," a musical farce comedy written especially for him by the author of "Madame Sherry." Eltinge's fidelity in portraying women and wearing beautiful gowns is remarkable. He is a dancer of unusual skill and grace. In "The Fascinating Widow," he plays two roles, that of Hal Blake, a college man, and that of Mrs. Monte, the widow. The story has many amusing complications and tells how Blake, after a row at the university, flees, then returns disguised as the widow. He escapes the detective who is on his trail and also wins his own rival away from the girl they both admire. The production is new this season, the costumes and scenery being fresh and new songs and dances having been added.

Martin Beck and Mort H. Singer will offer their latest musical comedy, "A Modern Eve," at the Majestic for one week, beginning Sunday night. The large cast is headed by Adele Rowland and Alexander Clark. Tuneful music, catchy songs, capable principals and pretty girls are said to be the attributes of this production, which had a record engagement in Chicago and other eastern cities last summer. The scenes are laid in France, and the story relates the troubles of the Cascadier family, which consists of a father and two charming daughters who are completely dominated by the mother. She advocates equality of the sexes, but refuses to grant it to her husband, whom she relegates to the kitchen while she practices law. She encourages her daughters to be independent of men, so one becomes a physician and the other an artist, but before long Cupid comes a-knocking and the girls not only surrender but win mother too. There are many song hits, a beauty chorus and an augmented orchestra. There will be a special matinee Thanksgiving day.

Monday night the Belasco theater will offer a trio of stars, Evelyn Vaughan, Bert Lytell and Frances Ring in Arnold Daly's famous success, "The Regeneration." The production will mark the first appearance on a local stage of Bert Lytell, one of the most popular leading actors on the American stage, and should afford him unusually good opportunities in that he will have Arnold Daly's original role of the ex-convict and gangster, Owen Conway, in which he has previously won praise in the east. Miss Vaughan, who has already become a favorite with Belasco patrons, will have the part of the young settlement worker, while Frances Ring will return to the Belasco as Conway's sweetheart, Nell. They will have the support of Thomas MacLarnie, William Wolbert, Beatrice Nichols, Gaston Mervale, Robert Ober and others of the Belasco company. Following "The Regeneration," Manager Morosco announces the positive production of Edward Salisbury Field's new comedy, "Wedding Bells."

Sunday afternoon Florence Stone and

the Burbank stock company will give the forty-second performance of Paul Armstrong's successful play, "The Escape," and the play will enter upon the fifth week of the biggest run—in the matter of attendance—in the history of the Burbank theater. There is no sign of lack of interest on the part of the theatergoing public, and the demand for seats continues to be of capacity proportions. It is estimated that nearly 50,000 theatergoers have visited the Burbank since the Armstrong play was given its premiere. The cast remains the same, with Florence Stone, Forrest Stanley, Harry Mestayer, Walter Edwards, and Robert Leonard in the leading roles. Oliver Morosco and Paul Armstrong are now in New York arranging for the Chicago presentation of the play, which will take place in the next thirty days, and it is not unlikely that several of the members of the Burbank company will be taken east to play their parts in the Garden City.

Six new acts will be on the bill at the Orpheum for the coming week, the only holdover being Amelia Bingham and her company and Frank Morrell. The new headliner is Madame Maria Calvany, the noted European soprano, secured by Mr. Beck on a recent trip abroad. She will be heard in excerpts from her favorite operatic roles, which she will render to the accompaniment of the Orpheum's excellent orchestra. The new sketch will be the second of George Hobart's famous Germanesque comedies, "Mein Liebschen," with Gus Weinberg, late of "The Burgomaster," in the principal role. It tells of the love of a department store man for his girl clerk, and has the usual happy ending. Howard, the Scotch ventriloquist, returns with his two funny manikins, in his dental shop sketch. Claudius & Scarlet, who were to have been here last week but were held over in the north, will appear in "The Girl of the 60's," their unique banjo specialty, featuring war songs. Adele Fergusson and Edna Northland are two "London Tivoli Girls" with songs and dances—one assuming boy's attire and one acting the part of a demure maiden. Les Marco Belli are a pair of conjurers from Paris, with comedy features. The Frankenstein orchestra will have a pleasing program, featuring a von Suppe overture and the Gounod "Ave Maria."

Beginning Sunday afternoon the Lyceum will offer a series of the best melodramas that the play market affords, and a new stock company will make its bid for popular favor in a spectacular production of Bartley Campbell's "The White Slave," unquestionably one of the most lasting successes of the melodrama stage. The Lyceum organization will be headed by Maude Leone and Andrew Bennison, two players of excellent reputation, and in their support will be found Ione McGrane, Dole David, Richard Allen and a score of others. Besides the regular players, which includes a cast of twenty-one, there will be a chorus of twenty pickaninny singers and dancers, making a total cast of nearly fifty.

Two big features will be the offering at the Mozart Grand Avenue Theater next week, beginning Monday afternoon, Nov. 25. "Hazel Kirke," a picture illustrating the far-famed drama by Steele Mackaye, is superior in photography as well as in its clearly told story. The scenes are said to contain unusual charm, this favorite romance lending itself well to the motion picture art. "In the Land of the Lions," a story without a hero or a heroine, is another big picture. This is a two reel, thrilling melodrama, placed in Africa. The lions used in this photography are ferocious beasts, the films telling the story of the escape of a family from the infuriated animals. It is one of the most exciting motion pictures produced. The action is clear and works up to a climax in which the

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only possible solution is the death of the lion. The two special features for next week's program will effectually advertise themselves.

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# Books

Considerably more than half of the volumes of the Tudor Shakespeare have now appeared, and little can be added to what has been already said in praise of the edition. Professor Neilson's name guarantees a scholarly supervision of text and notes and if the idea of having each play edited or rather sub-edited by the professor of English of a different American university operates more successfully as an advertisement than as a guarantee of an even quality of scholarship it is a matter of small moment since the Tudor Shakespeare is essentially a pocket edition and not in any sense a student's text book. As such there is only one other one-play-to-a-volume pocket edition that can be compared with it and that one—Dent's Temple Shakespeare—is certainly not superior and sells in this country at a considerably higher figure. ("The Tudor Shakespeare." Edited by William Allan Neilson and Ashley Horace Thorndyke. The Macmillan Co. "Othello;" edited by Thomas M. Parrott, Ph. D., professor of English in Princeton University. "Twelfth Night;" edited by Walter Maris Hart, Ph. D., associate professor of English in the University of California. "Love's Labor's Lost;" edited by James F. Hoyster, Ph. D., professor of English in the University of North Carolina.)

## Marguerite Audoux Again

It is said that much of the delicate tracery and shading of the writings of the French seamstress who so stirred the literary world only yesterday are lost in the translations. For those who can read French her newest book, of short stories, to which the longest and most complete sketch of "Valserine," the smuggler's daughter, gives title, reproduces the original as well as the English translation. Most of the sketches are the merest fragments—musings of a dreamer, the preliminary scales preparatory to serious practice or performance. They are marked by the same childish note that distinguished "Marie Claire," and by the same attention to detail in descriptive drawing, characteristically exhibited in describing the drive to St. Claude, and in Valserine's return visit at the home of her father after his death. Most complete in the story interest—a volume epitomized in nine short pages—is the case of "Mother and Daughter;" and "A Fragment of a Letter" also tells much in little. "The Queen's Barge" is a fanciful creation, poetical in conception and daintily constructed. "Fire" and "My Well-Beloved" are typically French in tone; the former realistic but rather too suggestive, the latter in poor taste in its display of intimate thoughts that are, to say the least, commonplace and of little or no interest as expressed. "Catiche," "The Ghost" and "Wolves," are gruesome pictures which although well limned are too fragmentary. The Foals' paints mother love in the animal world in an odd little piece. The remaining three sketches are inconsequential—detached sectional outlines from a larger canvas. "Valserine" will be interesting chiefly because Marguerite Audoux wrote "Marie Claire," a sensational best seller, which the critics have termed a "modern literary classic." ("Valserine." By Marguerite Audoux. George H. Doran Co.)

## Reformation of the "Go-Hawks"

When did any missionary society ever have such an agreeably adaptable

object of solicitude and effort as "Uncle Peter-Heathen?" What heathen ever appreciated the thought and care bestowed upon him so apparently, and responded so comfortably? Patience and Prudence, first claimants by reason of family ties, of Uncle Peter, and custodians of his wardrobe and health respectively; Rachel, who cared for his "morals" (of which he had none, to Rachel's relief); Jane, his educational guide, and Ruth, the social arbiter, were busy little women. Behold in these the former squaws of the famous Go-Hawks, acting as ministering guardians of a lonely, bereaved old man: the Go-Hawks, themselves, turned "philanthropists"—real "philanthropists" according to Jack being persons "always rich and sometimes old," who "take their money and start libraries, give free baths to the poor and do all kinds of work like that." "Piggie" Runt's restaurant is far outshone by Donald Brown's "inside settlement" and the "day nursery" in charge of Patience and Prudence. A feeling wave of conflicting sympathy attends the dramatically tense moment when the "philanthropists" are called upon to explain the long lines of dirty towels and the broken shower bath at the Brown home. The kiddies will be glad to meet Emilie Blackmore Stapp's boys and girls again, for she has caught the happy, carefree spirit of childhood perfectly. They are so human. At the same time Miss Stapp realizes that much of the mischief-making and impishness of children is not badness nor even perverseness, but simply misdirected energy. ("Uncle Peter-Heathen." By Emilie Blackmore Stapp. David McKay.)

## Notes From Bookland

Lincoln anecdotes hitherto unpublished form the basis of Helen Nicolay's new book, which is entitled "Personal Traits of Abraham Lincoln." The volume is virtually a supplement to the great Lincoln's biography, as will be seen in Miss Nicolay's introduction. "When my father began collecting material to be used in his joint work with John Hay, 'Abraham Lincoln: A History,'" she writes, "he put certain things into an envelope marked 'Personal Traits,' meaning to make a chapter with that heading. As the work grew the items gathered under that head overflowed from the envelope into many; and at the same time it became manifest that a chapter with such a title would be out of place. . . . The envelopes, bursting with their load, were put aside. My father meant at some future time to make of the material thus collected a smaller and more intimate volume. More pressing literary tasks, and failing health, interfered." Thus, Miss Nicolay's recently published volume is really a continuation of her father's work and bears a definite relation to the official biography. Following is one of the hundreds of Lincoln anecdotes to be found in Miss Nicolay's book:

Lincoln had a most disconcerting way of pricking bubbles with the point of his logic. A committee of rich New Yorkers hurried to Washington when the Confederate ironclad Merrimac was striking terror into hearts along the Atlantic coast, and demanded a gun-boat for the protection of New York harbor. "Gentlemen," he answered, "the credit of the government is at a very low ebb. It is impossible under present conditions to do what you ask. But it seems to me, that if I were half as rich as you are reputed to be, and half

## Volumes Virile and Vivacious

Marriage.—By H. G. Wells.

A Jewel of the Seas.—By Jessie Kaufman.

The Ordeal.—By Charles Egbert Craddock.

The Rise of Roscoe Paine.—By Joseph C. Lincoln.

The Heroine in Bronze.—By James Lane Allen.

Cease Firing.—By Mary Johnson.

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as badly scared as you appear to be, I would build a gun-boat and present it to the government."

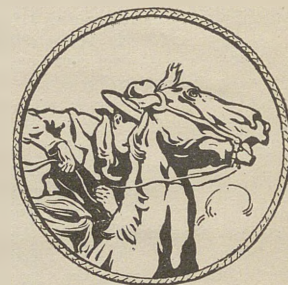
When, at long intervals, his patience gave way, and he blazed forth in righteous wrath, men quailed before him. Editor Medill of the Chicago Tribune told of a time in 1864 when a call for extra troops drove Chicago to the verge of revolt. Her quota was 6000 men. She sent a delegation to ask for a new enrollment, which Stanton refused. Lincoln consented to go with the delegation to Stanton's office and hear both sides. "I shall never forget," said Mr. Madill, "how after sitting in silence for some time, he suddenly lifted his hand and turned on us a black and frowning face."

"Gentlemen," he said, in a voice full of bitterness, "after Boston, Chicago has been the chief instrument in bringing this war on the country. The Northwest has opposed the South as the Northeast has opposed the South. It is you who are largely responsible for making blood flow as it has. You called for war until we had it. You called for emancipation, and I have given it to you. Whatever you have asked for you have had. Now you come here begging to be let off from the call for men which I have made to carry on the war you have demanded. You ought to be ashamed of yourselves. I have a right to expect better things of you. And you, Medill, you are acting like a coward. You and your Tribune have had more influence than any paper in the Northwest in making this war. You can influence great masses, and yet you cry to be spared at a moment when your cause is suffering. Go home and send us those men!"

"I couldn't say anything. It was the first time I was ever whipped, and I didn't have an answer. We all got up and went out, and when the door closed, one of my colleagues said, 'Well, gentlemen, the Old Man is right. We ought to be ashamed of ourselves. Let us never say anything about this, but go home and raise the men.'"

It speaks volumes for Lincoln's absolute justice and for Medill's fair-mindedness, that even after the lapse of years, the editor could bring himself to tell how Lincoln called him "coward," and admit that he was right.

Owen Johnson has gone to Naples. He will pass a year in Florence and Paris. "I am really going abroad just to come back" is the way Mr. Johnson expresses his intention of getting his America in focus by looking at it from across the Atlantic. He is working on two new novels. One, "The Salamanders," will be published serially in McClure's. It deals with western girls, who, with the pretext of a career, journey to New York to see life, but do not wish to experience it. And they do not. They are "mental types" who live in the fire without getting burned. Mr. Johnson appears to think it is much to their credit that they succeed in "seeing" without "experiencing" life. But if "life" is limited to the wretched



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meaning it frequently has in the phrase "seeing life," it is no particular credit to anybody to see it, and if "life" be taken in a broader sense it is a discredit and a failure not to experience it.



## Gossip of Automobile Row

**Supplanting the Circuit Rider**—As a factor in the spread of evangelical doctrine the automobile is coming to play a large part. The place of the old circuit rider of the early sixties and seventies is being taken to-day by the minister with the machine. The latest use of the motor car for religious purposes is being made by E. V. Ingraham and wife of Kansas City, students, teachers and healers in the Unity church, who have started on an auto tour to Los Angeles with a two weeks' campaign en route in each of the following cities: Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio, El Paso, Texas; Deming, N. M.; Tucson, Phoenix, Arizona; San Diego and Long Beach, California. They plan to remain in Los Angeles indefinitely.

**Motoring the Globe**—After a motor-trip through China, Japan, India and the Philippine Islands, Melvin A. Hall, an amateur motorist, passed through Los Angeles early this week on his tour around the globe. Leaving this city he is following the old Santa Fe trail, famous for its prairie schooner trips in the early days, in an opposite direction. He is making the trip in a forty-five horsepower Packard. In order to complete his tour of the globe he has but to drive from Los Angeles to New York. On this 34,000-mile jog Hall has had many thrilling adventures, and plans to write a book telling of his experiences upon the completion of his circuit.

**Ocean-to-Ocean Chief**—Local auto circles have been doing homage this week to George P. Wilder, the recently-elected president of the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway Association, who arrived in Southern California early in the week from New York City. The first stop was made at Redlands where the new executive was formally notified of his selection by Mont P. Chubb of Redlands, secretary of the organization. Early next week a meeting of the executive committee is to be held at which the work for the coming year will be mapped out. John S. Mitchell, a former president of the association, held a conference with Wilder the latter part of the week.

**Barney's Tale of Woe**—Barney Oldfield's arrival in the city has been one of the events of interest along auto row this week. His entrance was spectacular, bringing a tale of woe of imposters attempting to usurp from him his title of "Speed King." E. A. Moross, manager of Bob Burman, another well known driver, has been trying to keep Barney from competing in northern race meets. Failing to receive the aid of the courts he has threatened to dynamite Barney's machine, so that the latter has a corps of detectives guarding his property. Local motor race promoters are trying to stage a meet between Teddy Tetzlaff late this year or early in 1913.

**Auburns Ever Ready**—R. Niles, of Twin Falls, Idaho, recently completed in a 1910 Auburn touring car a notable trip from Twin Falls to Los Angeles, covering a distance of 900 miles over mountain desert and cross country roads. No trouble was experienced on the trip. With Niles in the party were E. S. Johnson and C. T. McDermitt. The route was from Twin Falls to Copra, Nevada, to Ely, thence to Tonapah and then to Big Pine in the Owens River valley. From Ely to Tonapah the distance of 192 miles was made in a single day.

**Nothing "Doughy" About This**—Dealers in electric automobiles are proud of the feat accomplished by Harris Kendil, when he recently climbed the Bairdstown hill near Pasadena in a

Baker electric coupe. Lee Kelly, another auto man, was with Kendil in the car. Chains were hooked on the rear wheels in order to prevent slipping. This is the same electric which was used in a run to San Diego recently. The grade is said to be the steepest around Los Angeles.

**Would Restrict Chauffeurs**—Considerable agitation has been started by California auto dealers and owners to have regulations governing the licensing of chauffeurs made much stricter than at present. It is urged that they be required to pass an examination before becoming drivers. Age qualifications are also demanded.

**Ten Per Cent of Buick Output**—More than 4500 Buicks are to be shipped to the coast for the 1913 season, to be sold exclusively in California territory, according to the announcement made by C. H. Howard of the Howard Motor Car company of San Francisco, coast agents for this popular priced car. This is ten percent of the total number of cars the factory is planning to turn out. Local auto men take this percentage as significant of the important part the west is playing in the automobile world.

**Charting Desert Roads**—More than 1500 miles of desert roads are to be charted and posted by the Automobile Club of Southern California if present plans are carried out. An area of more than 23,000 square miles will be covered. O. K. Parker is to be in charge of the work. Death Valley and other notoriously arid regions are to be included.

Are You Boosting your business with a booklet?  
If so you will want the best experts in the city to make your cuts.  
See

**Star Engraving Company**  
322 West First Street.

### FOR RENT

Well lighted and quiet studios in the GAMUT CLUB BUILDING. Especially attractive summer quarters for Musicians and Artists. For terms, etc., apply to the Manager.  
1044 SOUTH HOPE STREET

### NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION IN UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5, 1912.  
Notice is hereby given that Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company, through W. J. Davis, its attorney in fact, has filed in this office its application to select, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, (30 Stat. 1136), and the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, (33 Stat. 1264), the following described land, namely:

Lot Two in Section Eighteen, Township One South, Range Twenty West, San Bernardino Meridian, situate in the Los Angeles Land District, and containing 53.10 acres.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the land described, or desiring to object because of the mineral character of the land, or any part thereof, or for any other reason, to the disposal of applicant, should file their affidavits of protest in this office on or before the 15th day of November, 1912.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

Not coal lands.  
Oct. 15, 1912.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles F. Haskell, of Newberry Park, Cal., who, on June 3, 1910, made Homestead Entry No. 010831, for SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 12, T. 1 S., R. 19 W., and Lot 1, Section 7, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 26th day of November, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
John Coffee, of Los Angeles, Cal.; John

Clifford, of Los Angeles, Cal.; James H. Roberts, of Newberry Park, Cal.; Nathan Wise, of Newberry Park, Cal.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.

### Lists 5-1223, -1225, -1227, -1232 RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 558.52 acres, within the Santa Barbara National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 14, T. 7 N., R. 15 W., S. B. M., except a strip 30 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 5 chains west of the northeast corner of Sec. 14; extending thence 15 feet on each side of a line running S. 35° W. 49 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 142.77 acres, application of James S. Malody, of Fairmont, California; List 5-1223.

The E $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of W $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 18, T. 5 N., R. 13 W., 145 acres, application of Jean Baptiste Mager, of Buena Vista St., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1225.

The SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 9, the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 16, T. 5 N., R. 13 W., 160 acres, application of Frank W. Brown, care of Leroy Atkinson, 849 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California; List 5-1227.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 3, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  (Lot 2), Sec. 10, T. 7 N., R. 15 W., except a strip 30 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 12 chains west of the northeast corner of the tract; extending thence 15 feet on each side of a line running S. 32° W. 23° E. 9 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 110.75 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of J. W. Babcock, of Lancaster, California; List 5-1232.

Approved October 31, 1912.  
S. V. PROUDFIT,  
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lists 5-1329, -1330, -1342.

### RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 377.50 acres, within the Angeles National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 31, T. 2 N., R. 12 W., S. B. M., 160 acres, application of Woodford B. Hart, of 6303 Meridian St., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1329.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 34, T. 5 N., R. 10 W., 160 acres, application of E. M. W. Moorman, of San Fernando, California; List 5-1330.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the S $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 17, T. 2 N., R. 14 W., except a strip 33 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 7.70 chains north of the southeast corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 17; extending thence 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet on each side of a line running S. 88° W. 1.25 chains; thence N. 58° W. 3.18 chains; thence N. 12° W. 3.55 chains; thence N. 26° E. 0.95 chains; thence N. 6° W. 1.18 chains; thence N. 69° W. 1.86 chains; thence S. 85° W. 1.59 chains; thence S. 53° W. 4.05 chains; thence S. 81° W. 6.80 chains; thence N. 77° W. 4.36 chains; thence N. 49° W. 1.13 chains; thence N. 65° N. 1.76 chains; thence N. 15° W. 2.80 chains; thence S. 83° W. 1.72 chains; thence S. 65° W. 2.50 chains; thence N. 37° W. 3.76 chains; thence N. 36° W. 3.31 chains; thence N. S $\frac{1}{2}$  W. 1.90 chains; thence N. 32° W. 2.40 chains; thence N. 54° W. 3.20 chains to the place where the end of the strip

closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 57.50 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of William J. White, of 1252 East 45th St., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1342.

Approved October 31, 1912.  
S. V. PROUDFIT,  
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

### Lists 5-1314, -1317, -1318, -1319. RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 405.35 acres, within the Santa Barbara National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 21, T. 6 N., R. 14 W., S. B. M., 30 acres, application of John Malmgreen, of Surrey, California; List 5-1314.

The W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 15, T. 4 N., R. 17 W., except a strip 33 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 7.75 chains east of the southwest corner of Sec. 15; extending thence 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet on each side of a line running N. 19° W. 20.50 chains; thence N. 5° E. 11 chains; thence N. 1° W. 49.50 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 135.95 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of Jacob E. Liebhart, R. P. D. No. 24, Lankershim, California; List 5-1317.

The N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 5, the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 6, T. 7 N., R. 16 W., 160 acres, application of William Bentley Collins, of 740 Towne Ave., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1318.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 7, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 18, T. 4 N., R. 17 W., 80 acres, application of John Encinas, of Piru, California; List 5-1319.

Approved October 31, 1912.  
S. V. PROUDFIT,  
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

### Lists 5-1168, -1172, -1173, 1175. RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 506.34 acres, within the Santa Barbara National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 9, T. 7 N., R. 18 W., S. B. M., except a strip 30 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 19.75 chains east of the quarter-section corner between Secs. 8 and 9; extending thence 15 feet on each side of a line running N. 5° W. 80.50 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 156.34 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of W. E. Coalbaugh, of Lebec, California; List 5-1168.

The S $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 14, T. 5 N., R. 14 W., 160 acres, application of Miss Ida M. Costello, 1927 Bonsallo Ave., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1172.

The W $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 11, T. 4 N., R. 12 W., 150 acres, application of Harry Dublin, care of Frank C. Prescott, 417 Chamber Commerce Building, Los Angeles, California; List 5-1173.

The N $\frac{1}{2}$  of N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 21, T. 5 N., R. 14 W., 40 acres, application of Frank Seeley, of Acton, California; List 5-1175.

Approved October 31, 1912.  
S. V. PROUDFIT,  
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.





With the Stewart petroleum as the leaders the trading on the Los Angeles stock exchange this week has been almost the best of the year so far as quantity as well as quality is concerned. The total has exceeded half a million dollars in volume to this time for the month, with the indications that the complete transactions for November will show an aggregate that will prove a record breaker in the history of the organization.

Union, in the face of repeated onslaughts, has been bobbing up and down between 91 and 95½ since the last report, the average for the week having been about 93. At this writing the indications point to lower prices for the stock in the absence of anything like an official announcement of no change in dividend policy. Union Provident, after having been outlawed by the exchange governing board for the better part of two days, was restored to trading privileges Thursday. The punishment evidently had to be administered in order to discipline the management which had been insisting that the public had no rights the company was bound to respect. Provident as well as United Petroleum is selling at about 106, in the face of the reported transfer of the control in the two corporations at a price said to approximate better than 120.

Associated Central, and all of the other major oils are not doing a great deal at this time, the exception being Rice Ranch, which is firm at about \$1.20. This, notwithstanding an official circular, in which Exchange Alley takes little stock, apparently, to the effect that the company has not been approached to sell its estate and other property. Columbia is strong and without real trading features.

Among the cheaper oils California Midway is again firmer with National Pacific not in demand.

Bank stocks are fairly active with Security Trust wanted, and with First National also held firm. Citizens National and Central National are easier. F. & M. National is price-drifting.

Bonds are in demand, due to the developments in Union. The market usually takes to the former securities when there is a violent shakeup in the more speculative shares, which in the past may have been deemed to be unassailable. L. A. Home 5s, Associated Oil 5s, and Union Oil 5s are wanted for investment.

There is not a great deal doing among the industrials. Edisons having eased off considerably. The several Homephone issues are not wanted.

Mining stocks once more are ruling inactive, in spite of monetary conditions that could not be improved in any way. There is no sign of anything like a decided change in the prevailing rates.

#### Expert Sees No "Money Trust"

Declaring that there is in existence no such organization as the money trust, which Samuel Untermyer asserted before the house committee on rules at Washington had in its clutches the money market of the country, Horace White, who was appointed chairman of the commission selected by Governor Hughes of New York to investigate the Gotham stock exchange, and who is regarded as an authority on financial subjects, stated: "Fears have been expressed lest the Reserve Associa-

tion fall into the control of a small group of Wall street men, who would use it to oppress the commercial and industrial interests of the country. This supposed group is the Money Trust and great animosity to it has developed in the halls of congress. Mr. Untermyer's contention was that the money market was in the clutches of four groups in New York city, that controlling industrial and railroad corporations, have been able to dominate most of the banks and trust companies and to influence the use of vast deposits for enterprises in which they are interested. Their ramifications are so far-reaching that sources of credit are not to be found for any new enterprise that conflicts with their plans. That there are persons who control large sums of money is true, but it is certain that they must do something with this money. They cannot sit on it and growl over it like dogs in the manger. To find profitable employment for it is the very condition of their existence as financiers. Mr. Untermyer has declined to give the names, a most essential part of the investigation. Mere shadows cannot be prosecuted under the anti-trust law. He also suggests that congress be given the power to investigate the transactions of banks and inter-state corporations. This, he says would be giving only the same power now held by inspectors of the clearing house, to congress, to which the banks owe their existence. The answer is that the clearing house is a partnership, and that banks do not owe their existence to congress, but to their own shareholders. Congress makes certain rules for the national banks, but only one half of the banking institutions are national. Congress does not create any banks whatever. It is within my knowledge that when the panic of 1907 began the men who were most terror-stricken by it were the multi-millionaires. Why was Dives so much alarmed while Lazarus was taking things so easily? Dives was under a weight of responsibilities measured by millions and tens of millions due to depositors payable on demand. In summarizing Mr. White says: "I repeat that if there were such a thing as a Money Trust it could not exist many days unless it were making good use of the capital under its control by giving employment to labor, by promoting useful enterprises, by earning interest for the depositors and other owners thereof."

#### Banks and Banking

Bloomington is planning a national bank which it is promised will open the first of the new year.

Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. of San Diego is thinking of increasing its capital stock to \$1,000,000.

San Bernardino's California State Bank has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

November bank clearings reached the figure of \$58,379,098 Saturday noon, and if this gait is maintained November will establish a new record.

#### Stock and Bond Briefs

Huntington Beach will hold another pier bond election in January, to the amount of \$70,000.

Election will be held Dec. 7 in the



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Main 6327

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Safe Deposit and Storage Vaults  
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Oldest and Largest  
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Established 1854. Main 3806

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Main 937. Home F8087

Encanto District of San Diego county on an issue of \$9000 for school purposes.

Special election will be held at Elsinore Dec. 2 on the question of issuing \$20,000 for the construction of a sewer system.

Santa Barbara is agitating a bond issue for the building of a county hospital.

It is probable that the question of issuing bonds for the proposed municipal railway system will be laid before the people in January.

Riverside will vote Dec. 17 on an issue of \$75,000 for the acquisition of a municipal water system.

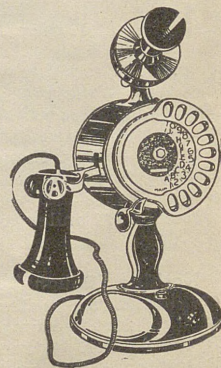
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For those who have early morning appointments. Dinner and breakfast in diner, or breakfast on Oakland ferry.

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### Five Additional Trains Daily

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NEWMAN, ESSICK, Cashier.  
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Surplus & Undivided Profits, \$60,000.

FARMERS & MERCHANTS NAT. BANK  
Corner Fourth and Main

I. W. HELLMAN, President.  
V. H. ROSSETTI, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$2,000,000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK  
S. E. Cor. Second and Spring

J. M. ELLIOTT, President.  
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.  
Capital Stock, \$1,250,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$1,625,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE  
IN LOS ANGELES  
N. E. Cor. Second and Main

F. M. DOUGLAS, President.  
H. J. STAVE, Cashier.  
Capital, \$300,000.  
Surplus, \$25,000.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK  
S. E. Cor. Third and Spring

W. H. HOLLIDAY, President.  
J. H. RAMROZ, Cashier.  
Capital, \$200,000.  
Surplus and Profits \$800,000.

NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA  
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Spring

J. E. FISHBURN, President.  
H. S. McKEE, Cashier.  
Capital, \$500,000.00.  
Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$200,000

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK  
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Broadway

S. F. ZOMBRO, President.  
JAMES B. GIST, Cashier.  
Capital, \$300,000.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$244,000

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK  
S. W. Cor. Third and Main

A. J. WATERS, President.  
E. T. PETTIGREW, Cashier.  
Capital, \$1,500,000.  
Surplus and Profits, \$700,000.

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Coronado, California.  
Los Angeles Agent, H. F. NORCROSS,  
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## Has Captured Bullock's---

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—“Tear out that wall—Hurry that flooring in—I must have more room for my *Toys*—*Trunks* go to the 4th floor—Rush them—Expand the *Fancy Goods* Section—Bring out more of those *Leather Goods*—Where are all those Thousands of Boxes of *Handkerchiefs*?—and the *Stationery*—

—“More Room! More Room! More Room!

—“I Must Have It---Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!”

—*More Room! You should see how fast he is getting it—Hundreds of minds are acting—Thousands of fingers are flying—to get Santa Claus everything he wants (Oh! he is a wonderful commander)—and to make Bullock's a Christmas store the like of which Los Angeles has not seen—*

—Every Floor—Every department is sparkling with gift suggestions—Counters, shelves, ledges, tables are heaping higher and higher with splendid hints for everyone—



—*The Third Floor* has 50 per cent more space—So has the 4th floor and the 2nd—and the 1st—And all this extra room is filling with Holiday goods—that have been carefully selected with regard to quality and value—

—Santa Claus says:—“Everyone within reach of Bullock's should certainly make it their Christmas store as I have made it mine.”

—Start your Christmas shopping at Bullock's on Monday.

3438

